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## FINAL AGREEMENT ON TRUCE TERMS TO BE CONSIDERED

Supreme Council at Paris to  
Decide Conditions to Be Im-  
posed on Germany, as Final  
Stage of Armistice Question

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—With M. Clemenceau back in the council chamber and Mr. Lloyd George's return from London expected early in the week, the conference opens a momentous chapter of its deliberations. There will be a consideration of the military, economic, and territorial convention to be imposed on Germany, which will form the final stage of the armistice, the term "preliminaries of peace," as descriptive of the final convention having been rejected for technical reasons. M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will both be present at the meeting of the council, which will adopt the draft, after which Marshal Foch will once more proceed to Trier to place it before the German representatives.

M. André Tardieu is expected to lay France's demands with regard to the German western frontier before the council on Thursday. The French claim, it is believed, is not based on an annexationist policy, defense of the country from fresh invasion being provided by the demand that not a single German soldier, or a single gun, shall be allowed on the west bank of the Rhine.

The central commission for the broad consideration of frontier questions already dealt with by the experts, proposed by Colonel House and adopted by the Council of Ten, will not abrogate the supreme body from dealing themselves with the report of the Belgian commission concerning the treaty of 1839, the revision of which affects Holland and Luxembourg. The revision involves the question of whether Belgium herself, or the allied powers, or the League of Nations, shall make the revision proposal to Belgium's neighbors.

There is also the question of the Adriatic which the quarrel between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs is forcing on the conference at this juncture.

It is nearly four months since the armistice was signed, and the two great problems of Europe's reconstruction, Germany and Russia, are still pressing for solution. The return of President Wilson to Europe will synchronize with the determination of the conference to grapple with them and the connate difficulties with which they bristle.

The pressure of the demand for results on the part of the public is dealt with by Mr. A. J. Balfour in a press statement in which he points out the enormous nature of the task of the conference and the inadequacy of a short seven weeks in which to deal with it. The British Foreign Secretary is watching the attitude of the United States. What is going on in America at this moment, he declared, is more important for the success of the general peace than what is being done in Paris today. He added that by the end of March a preliminary peace, which would be the greatest stride toward universal peace, would at least be in sight. He further declared that the League of Nations would only be completely successful if the United States took an even share in the great tasks after the peace.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Marshal Foch, yesterday, placed the report on the military clauses of the armistice in the hands of the technical committee.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Marshal Foch presented today to the council of the great powers the military terms which are to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered on Monday, with the naval terms already submitted to the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to 20 divisions of 10,000 men each, including 15 divisions of infantry and five of cavalry. Restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war material and the military and commercial use of the aeroplane is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms today they were not discussed.

The naval terms, now before the council, provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for dismantling the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal has been made the subject of a reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, where this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defenses, such as Hell Gate, Cape Cod Canal, and others.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French will make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

The Supreme Council is expected to

pass on this and other naval and military subjects on Monday. They will also receive that day the report of the reparations commission on the huge amounts which enemy countries will be required to pay for damages.

The Gaulois today asserted that the new armistice convention, embodying clauses that would virtually make it a preliminary treaty of peace, would be communicated to Germany within 10 days.

President Wilson, the newspaper states, has been kept acquainted with the proceedings, and the newspaper says that he is in absolute agreement with the Allies on all points. It predicts that the German Government will find it difficult to balk at accepting the terms to be imposed, as it would incur the risk of bringing about a renewal of hostilities.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Concerning the fate of the surrendered German warships, Reuters' Limited, has received the following official information:

First—It would take three years to break up the ships, and the junk would bring only about £400,000.

Second—Any country taking over the ships would face insuperable obstacles to find spare parts.

Third—The ships are now obsolete.

Fourth—Their use as merchantmen is impossible owing to their enormous coal consumption and the difficulty of adapting their interiors to merchant use.

Fifth—The idea of sinking the ships for breakwater purposes has been proved impracticable by experiments made at Scapa Flow.

Sixth—If the ships are divided among the powers, some basis of division must be found. It has been suggested that they be divided according to losses in the war or on the basis of the present naval strength of the powers.

Portuguese Delegate Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LISBON, Portugal (Sunday)—The appointment of Alphonse Costa as Portuguese delegate to the Peace Conference is confirmed.

Financial Section Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—On the proposal of M. Louis Klotz, Finance Minister, the financial commission adopted unanimously the formation of a financial section of the League of Nations. A sub-committee has been formed to coordinate the views of all the delegates on the nature of the attributions of such a section.

President's New Residence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Wilson will take up his quarters on his return from the United States at 11 Place des Etats Unis, which Mme. Croisset has placed at his disposal.

## FRENCH NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENED

Alsace-Lorraine Questions Figure  
Prominently in First Discussion  
—Alsace Demands a Rhine  
Protection Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French National Congress, representative of the country as a whole, regardless of creed or politics, has opened its sittings. M. J. L. Bonnet, president of the Left Bank of the Rhine Committee, welcomed the representatives of Alsace and Lorraine to the congress, and the Alsatian, M. Siegfried, to the chair. The reports read expressed a demand for "not a single German fortress or German soldier on the left bank of the Rhine."

The League for the Protection of Alsace demanded that a protection zone should be established on the right bank of the Rhine, facing Alsace. Reparations to be exacted from Germany was the subject of a comprehensive report demanding the payment of an indemnity.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas)—The French national congress held its session today. The congress adopted several resolutions, one of which, in connection with the League of Nations, emphasizes the difficulty of establishing a close alliance provided with effective means of preventing enemies of peace from engaging in adventures dangerous to mankind.

With regard to the Russian Bolsheviks, the congress expressed the belief that the counterweight to German influence must be found in the East and that Russia must be rid of criminal anarchist elements. The congress also expressed its hope that the French colonial empire would remain untouched, and that Syria would be placed under French control. The Kiel Canal, the congress declared, should be taken from Germany and placed under allied control.

Premier Reassures Alsace-Lorraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Clemenceau received on Friday delegates of the superior council of Alsace and Lorraine, and declared that everything would be done to secure the prosperity of the provinces.

## GERMANS CRITICIZE PLAN FOR COLONIES

Colonial Minister Expresses Surprise at Allied Intentions—  
Opposition to Draft of the  
New Constitution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The German Government wireless reports of proceedings in the National Assembly state that the Assembly has passed a measure prohibiting dealings in German bank notes and in the foreign securities now in German possession, with a view to protecting the state's interests, and preventing the exportation of capital.

Other measures passed empower the government to decree all the economic and financial measures necessary for the execution of the armistice conditions, to provide for a moratorium in respect to financial obligations within the empire, and to grant credit to those who render services in German imperial territory, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. The latter measure is designed to meet the situation in territory occupied by the Allies. An emergency bill regarding Alsace-Lorraine, passed earlier in the week, provided assistance for those expelled from the provinces in question. A motion proposed on behalf of all women members of the Assembly, demanding the immediate raising of the blockade and the repatriation of German war prisoners, was adopted unanimously with applause.

All parties, except the Independent Socialists, also agreed to a proposal of the Colonial Minister, Herr Bell, that the question of the return of the German colonies should be discussed. In the course of his speech, the minister remarked that Article 19 of the League of Nations draft had been the cause of painful surprise and disappointment to the German people, and represented, in respect of the German colonies, veiled annexationist ideas on the guise of a peace of justice.

On Thursday, Herr Otto Landsberg, Minister of Justice, provided for the laws and enactments of the empire remaining in force until further notice, in so far as they did not conflict with the laws concerning the provisional government. Under this arrangement, the National Assembly would take the place of the Reichstag; the States Committee, that of the Bundesrat; the Imperial President, that of the Kaiser; and the Imperial Ministry, that of the Imperial Chancellor.

The bill passed its first and second readings without material alteration, although the Independent Socialists advocated the transference of the rights of both Kaiser and Bundesrat to the Imperial Ministry. The delayed discussion of the draft of the constitution began on Friday, when it was arranged that two speakers from each party should address the Assembly, each being allowed one hour.

Herr Fischer, the first Majority Socialist spokesman, regretted the retention of the word "reich" and urged its substitution by "republic." He also considered that the power of the president should be restricted, and that members of the previous reigning houses should be debarred from becoming presidents. Herr Fischer also said that his party and the majority of the German people desired a uniform state, and considered that the draft did not go far enough in that direction.

Dr. Spahn, for the Center, pronounced the uniform state impossible, and said that Germany, including German Austria, must remain a federal republic.

Professor Delbrück, for the Conservatives, called the draft a bill for the gradual dissolution of the German Empire and emphasized the superiority of the Bismarckian constitution.

Article 19 of the League of Nations draft, which is referred to by the German Colonial Minister, provides that colonies which, as a consequence of the war, have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves, should be under the tutelage of advanced nations, the nation to which this duty is entrusted exercising it as a mandatory on behalf of the league.

Treatment of Natives Defended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—General von Lettow, who has been feted by the German colony on reaching Amsterdam, paid tribute, in an interview, to the treatment accorded him by the British Government. He declared, however, that the natives in German East Africa, were still loyal and attached to the Germans, and pronounced this ample proof in itself against the British allegation that Germany has forfeited her right to govern the colonies owing to her treatment of the natives.

Charges Against Extremists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—In the German National Assembly on Thursday, Herr Cohn denied that the Independent Socialists had used Bolshevik funds, but Herr Gustave Noske insisted that, twist and turn as they might, the Independents would never be able to clear themselves from the charge.

## CORTES SUSPENDED OWING MAINLY TO MOROCCO QUESTION

French Claims in North Africa  
Before the Peace Conference  
Cause Outcry in Spain—Food  
Shortage Produces Outbreak

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—While the situation in Barcelona and Catalonia generally has become more serious, there has been a sudden and serious outbreak of popular discontent in Madrid. The food supplies, which have been increasingly deficient for some time, have been the chief cause, particularly in view of the obvious and gross profiteering and the holding up of stocks, in which the connivance of government officials is suspected.

Recently the whole of the Madrid municipal council resigned in this connection, but subsequently returned to office, and the trouble came to a head when the bakers went on strike and the military authorities took the bakeries in hand. Popular demonstrations immediately began, raids on the bakers' and provision dealers' shops being made largely by women. Mounted troops were immediately called out to patrol the streets, and martial law was proclaimed, after the Premier had reported to the King. The government has now taken possession of all the bakers' shops, and notices have been posted announcing the sale of foodstuffs at half the previous charges.

Reports from the provinces show that the shops generally are closed in accordance with an agreement among all the Spanish chambers of commerce, protesting against the increase in tariff and railway transports. In Barcelona, there is again a danger of a complete stoppage of gas, electricity, and water supply, and at Cadiz, Valencia, Seville, and elsewhere, there is also serious trouble.

Meanwhile the sittings of the Cortes have been suddenly suspended, and despite the various other explanations, it is sufficiently clear that the main cause is a statement of the French claim at the Peace Conference concerning Morocco, though the Catalan situation and the obstruction in the Chamber are contributory causes. A report of the French statement to the Council of Ten, in which the amendment of the act of Algeiras and the modification of the Tangier international zone in France's favor were advocated, has produced a howl of surprise, dismay, and even anger, despite the French declarations in Paris that matters as between France and Spain might be easily and pleasantly adjusted without outside interference.

The opinion is that France knows perfectly well that Spain will not consent to any change regarding the international zone, unless it be in the direction of handing it over to Spain, as the latter has constantly sought. There have been occasional debates on Morocco in the Chamber lately, and there has appeared a danger of these taking a turn that might render Spain's case more difficult, and now, with French ambitions openly declared and the matter being discussed in Paris, the government feels that parliamentary discussion had better be kept down for the moment, particularly as it became known that the Left intended to associate what is described as a very high personage, with the Spanish adventures and failures in Morocco.

Apart from a section which has favored absolute withdrawal from Morocco, there is strong disposition to assert that French pretensions cannot be accommodated, and the Spanish attitude tends to stiffen in this direction. Most newspapers state that Tangier must not become French, and if no new arrangements in Spain's favor can be made, the status quo of an international zone, however unsatisfactory, must be maintained.

On the eve of the French statement in Paris, the Premier made an important statement in the Chamber, after Señor Cambó, the Catalan leader, referring to the Morocco question, had said that the Spanish zone was not of any colonial consequence to Spain, but merely a political affair; consequently it should be used only to derive political and economical advantages therefrom, and if necessary, Spain should abandon part of it, the question being for her only one of convenience and not of dignity.

In answer, Count Romanones said: "We must hold to the convention of 1912. Our zone is of the highest importance to us. Consequently, we could not contemplate the least cession or abandonment. The French zone is very deep, but has little frontage. The Spanish zone, on the contrary, has much frontage. That is exactly what gives it a great value, of which we ought to take every possible advantage. It is not as claimants, but as defenders, that we ought to, and shall, sustain our rights in Morocco."

The Premier was understood to add something to the effect that the Spanish zone was to be regarded as an excellent instrument of exchange, from which they should gather every possible advantage, but he has since issued a statement in which he denies using these words, and says he has always favored the maintenance of the status quo, which latter should now be definitely settled.

## FILIBUSTER ON LOAN BILL FAILS

United States Senate Minority  
Members Refuse to Commit  
Party to Measure's Defeat,  
Even to Force Extra Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the United States Senate, President Wilson and the Administration forces scored a decisive victory when, early on Sunday morning, the Victory Loan Bill was adopted, without a roll call and without amendment. Carrying \$7,000,000,000 in short-term notes, and with the interest rate left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Republicans fully believed that if this measure was held up they could force the President to forgo his determination of not calling a special session of Congress until his return from Paris.

Late Saturday afternoon, at the request of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, a Republican conference was called to decide whether or not the Senate Republicans would conduct an organized filibuster to defeat the Victory Loan Bill. By a vote of 15 to 14, it was decided not to make the party responsible for the defeat of the bill but as several senators opposed to its passage were absent from the conference, it was left to the discretion of individual senators whether or not the bill would be permitted to pass.

Leading Republicans, though extremely bitter against the attitude which the President took on the special session question, and believing that such a session should be immediately called in the interest of the nation's business, nevertheless felt that as a party they could not afford to be placed before the country as having deliberately jeopardized the administration of government.

Filibuster Fails

Despite the decision against an organized filibuster, Administration senators were far from sanguine. Individual Republicans, led by Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, and Lawrence V. Sherman, Senator from Illinois, who disapproved of the party decision, were expected to conduct a filibuster on their own account. Before the bond bill vote, Senator La Follette had made a three-hour speech in opposition to the conference report on the Oil Land Leasing Bill, and only consented to yield the floor on condition that he would be permitted to speak as long as he liked whenever the report was called up.

From 1 a.m. to 4 a.m., he spoke against the loan bill, proposing several amendments, which were turned down without consideration. Senator Sherman, who was to follow him, went out for a "nap and a walk" and Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Foiled in this maneuver, the Senator from Pennsylvania demanded a roll call, which disclosed the absence of a quorum. This devolved on the sergeant-at-arms the task of mobilizing in the Senate Chamber sufficient of the absentees to transact business. His power of arrest no doubt helped him in accomplishing his task successfully.

Amendments Defeated

Every amendment offered by Republicans was voted down. The Democrats would not compromise. There were manifestations of bad humor on both sides of the Chamber, but the Republicans were apparently loath to continue the fight after a sleepless night, without the endorsement of the party. Senator W. S. Knyon's amendment to put the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt on the new short-term notes provided for in the bill was voted down. Reed Smoot, Republican Senator from Utah, strongly warned against the power of fixing interest being given the Secretary of the Treasury under the bill.

As passed by the Senate, the bill has

a rider which continues the life of the War Finance Corporation, and which enables that body to loan \$1,000,000,000 for the promotion of foreign trade.

The Republican conference was as stormy as were the developments in the Senate Chamber. A sharp division of opinion was manifested, almost half of those present voting that the President should be compelled to call a special session by refusing to pass the bond bill, which was the vital item of appropriations. On the whole, however, what was actually done on the advice of the leaders will reflect more credit on the party.

Important Bills Held Up

President Wilson does not, apparently, desire to leave behind a Congress which will have every opportunity to criticize not merely the conduct of the war, but the developments at the Peace Conference as well. On the other hand, it is regarded as a serious question whether it is the wisest wisdom on the part of the President to keep Congress adjourned while he himself is immersed in international matters. As far as domestic affairs are concerned, for the next few months there will be no Executive in the White House and no Congress in session.

The Senate will take up today the Urgent Deficiency Bill, which carries \$750,000,000 as a revolving fund for the operation of the railroads. This bill will probably be passed, as failure to do so would justify the handing over of the roads to their owners without delay.

Another important item still awaiting passage is the bill providing for the wheat guarantee, and carrying more than \$1,000,000,000. While this bill may possibly be passed, there is no hope of passing the army bill or the navy bill, which will undoubtedly go over. There are several other measures the fate of which is in doubt.

## BOURGEOIS PLAN TO STOP SOVIET STRIKE

Systematic Counter-Strike Is Organized in Germany to Help  
Government Cope With the  
Great Spartacist Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The spread of the strike movement in Middle Germany is seriously interfering with railway communication between Berlin and both Weimar and Munich. The government is taking measures to prevent further spread of the movement, especially to Berlin, and meanwhile the bourgeoisie in the affected areas are organizing a systematic counter-strike, and expressing readiness to cooperate with the Majority Socialists in maintaining constitutional government.

The Gerstenberg division, which restored order at Bremen some weeks ago, has now entered Hamburg, where a state of siege has been proclaimed, and government troops have also taken Hauptstadt after a short but sharp encounter.

Meanwhile employees at all the government establishments in Spandau have decided to strike on Wednesday in support of the Middle German strikers and demand official recognition of the soviets. There is some talk of postponing the opening of the Prussian Diet fixed for Wednesday, owing to difficulties caused by the strike.

Government Version of Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The latest German Government wireless messages state that the strike movement in Middle Germany does not seem to have extended further and from several places, including Jena, state that the working classes have energetically refused to join the general strike. Meanwhile an inquiry held in the Ruhr district shows that 90 per cent of the strikers ceased work merely because they were terrorized by local Spartacist leaders.

## SENATOR OFFERS MODIFIED LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

Philander C. Knox Makes Attack  
on Proposed Constitution in  
United States Senate and Out-  
lines Substitute Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warning the United States of European broils and proposing an international court with treaties to avoid war, Philander C. Knox, National Senator from Pennsylvania, attacked the proposed constitution of the League of Nations in the United States Senate on Saturday. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and an eminent lawyer versed in international law, Senator Knox's contribution to the discussion received more than ordinary consideration. From the Democratic side of the chamber, the league was attacked by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, who deplored the fact that the United States did not have at the Peace Conference statesmen "like Senator Knox instead of untried statesmen like Colonel House." The Senator from Georgia retired on March 4.

Vigorously attacking the constitution of the league, both senators argued that it would tend to promote war, that it violates the Monroe Doctrine, that it reduces and transfers American sovereignty and is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, that it would, in fine, put in the hands of a world tribunal the settlement and decision of fundamental American domestic and national questions.

Questions Raised

After analyzing the constitution of the proposed league clause by clause, Senator Knox asked: "First, do its provisions abolish war and make it hereafter impossible? There is not an important article in the document which does not specifically answer the question. No. And further, the scheme provided therein holds a higher promise, nay assurance, of a future world-war greater than any which has gone before, than any other document in the history of recorded time."

After explaining why, in his opinion, the league would not meet the first test, the Senator from Pennsylvania continued:

"Thus the proposed covenant, instead of abolishing war, actually sanctions, breeds and commands it. Moreover, it absolutely requires that every future war shall be a potential world-war, and that we shall be an active participant in every such war. We are thus thrust fully into the terrible cauldron of European politics, and every outbreak in the Balkans (even domestic, if it threaten international war) will call for some expenditure of treasure, for some shedding of American blood, for some loss of American life. It is idle to say and famous to hope or believe these outbreaks will not occur, for ambitious men do not hesitate to waste life in order to punish an enemy or gain a goal."

"The plan, therefore, fails to meet the first test."

Substitute Plan Urged

After attacking the proposed constitution and alleging that it would not prevent war, that the "provisions of the proposed covenant strike down the precepts of the Constitution," and that they are "destructive of our own sovereignty," Senator Knox outlined a substitute world organization. This would be an international court of justice, administering an international code of laws, supplemented by treaties between the separate nations for arbitration, and other agreements for the maintenance of world peace.

"Under such a code," said Senator Knox, "we would not be called upon to arbitrate the policy involved in our Monroe Doctrine; our conservation policy; our immigration policy; our right to expel aliens; our right to repel invasion; our right to maintain military and naval establishments, or coaling stations within our own borders or elsewhere, as the protection and development of this country might demand; our right to make necessary fortifications of the Panama Canal, or on our frontiers; our right to discriminate between natives and foreigners in respect to rights of property and citizenship; and other matters of like character."

## New Organization Proposed

Pennsylvania Senator Criticizes the  
League of Nations Covenant

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In his analysis of the League of Nations covenant, Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania characterized it as a project that would put America into the "United States of the World." He assailed it as a "loosely drawn" document, and said it was essential that the American people should understand its features, and this could be done only through a frank discussion of it.

Criticizing the league as striking down American constitutional fundamentals, Mr. Knox proposed a new world organization which, he said, "would preserve the Monroe Doctrine and save America from the results of European intrigue and aggression."

Senator Knox, who attended the White House dinner conference last Wednesday with other members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the constitution of the league as

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presented to the Peace Conference "sanctions, breeds, and commands war," and after criticizing various clauses of the document, asked:

#### Who Are the Beneficiaries?

"Why this feverish anxiety for the adoption of this plan? Why this racing up and down the land by propagandists urging its adoption? What benefit is to come from such a sale of the country as is urged upon us? Who are the beneficiaries of this betrayal of our people?"

The Pennsylvania Senator said that if the people of the United States decided what he termed a real League of Nations to prevent war and "not merely build a coalition to further trade or preserve and expand territorial possessions," it might be secured through the formation of an international organization comprising all the nations of the world.

Senator Knox said the constitution of such an international coalition should primarily declare war an international crime and stipulate that any nation engaging in it, except in self-defense, be punished by the world as an international criminal. He also suggested that the constitution provide that international disputes be decided by an international code defining war; that no nation could summon another before the court unless the subject under discussion was of common concern to the contending nations and that jurisdiction of the court should not extend to matters of governmental policy.

#### Proposals for Constitution

Under such a code, Senator Knox declared, America would not, as in event the present plan for a League of Nations were realized, be called upon to arbitrate "the policy involved in the Monroe Doctrine, our conservation policy, our immigration policy, our right to expel aliens, our right to repel invasion and to maintain military and naval establishments; our right to make necessary fortifications of the Panama Canal or on our frontiers, and our right to discriminate between natives and foreigners in respect to rights of property and citizenship."

Among other suggestions for the constitution, Senator Knox said it should provide that the countries of the two hemispheres be called upon to enforce decrees of the international court only in their respective hemispheres.

"A League framed on these broad lines," he continued, "would carry with it a minimum loss of our sovereignty, would relieve us from participation in the broils of Europe; would preserve the Monroe Doctrine and would save America from the results of European intrigue and aggression."

#### Points Against League

The League of Nations, as proposed in the plan now under consideration at Paris, through its creation of the body of delegates, Mr. Knox said, afforded a "magnificent field for grandiose international political manipulation by ambitious men and groups."

Reunited four principal points of attack upon the league, he asked, first, if it would abolish future wars, and answered by saying there was nothing in it to prevent another world cataclysm. On the contrary, he argued, it holds out promises "of a future world war greater than any that has gone before."

As his second point, Mr. Knox asked whether the League of Nations would not "strike down the precepts of the Constitution of America." The proposed covenant, he argued, would run contrary to the Constitution in throwing power into the hands of other nations to decide whether the United States might go to war.

His third point against the league was that its proposals were destructive of American sovereignty. Foreign nations, he said, would have authority to determine the extent of armament of the United States, its relations with other countries as to commerce and immigration, and other international matters.

Mr. Knox raised as his fourth argument that the league covenant "threatens our national independence and life." Our independence goes, he argued, when the United States allows itself to be dictated to by other nations. Our very existence, he said, would be governed by foreign powers. The Monroe Doctrine would be over-run, its very life would be taken away.

#### A "Betrayal of the People"

Mr. Knox called it a "betrayal of the people" to adopt the League of Nations. Once it enters into such a league as that contemplated, he felt, the United States never could "come to the rescue again when popular government, civilization, human rights were about to be overwhelmed."

In opening his address, Senator Knox said he wished it understood he had not reached negative conclusions in regard to the constitution of the proposed league through unfriendliness or bias. He said he was against war even to the extent of seeing the United States make the utmost sacrifices possible, but he wanted to feel sure that when the offering of the United States had been placed upon the altar and burned, this country should have measurably and proportionately advanced the cause of human liberty and happiness.

Referring to the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, Senator Knox first criticized it for "looseness of expression," which, he said, characterized it throughout, and then because it appeared to set up two operating entities for its enforcement, the "high contracting parties," and the league itself. In this connection Senator Knox said the importance of this became apparent when it was observed that "the high contracting parties" did not comprise every member state of the league and that therefore the "burden assumed by the high contracting parties, whoever they may be, possibly the 'big five,' is crushing in its weight."

out of the league, saying the inevitable result would be "to drive them more closely together for mutual self-protection, thus making the formation of a second League of Nations bidding for adherence from neutral states almost a certainty."

#### Two Leagues Foreseen

"Thus at no distant date," he continued, "we should have two great leagues of nations and two great camps, each preparing for a new and cruel longer shall their return wait on academic discussion of unattainable dreams? How much longer shall they for this suffer exposure and hardship and endure disease? How many more of them must die 'over there'?"

While the Hun thrust forth his cruel blood-thirsty hulk, they gladly abode there and gave their all, even to life itself, but now that he cowers, like a whipped cur in his kennel, they feel that their work is finished. They want to come home.

Remembering what they have given, what they were willing to give and what their dead comrades have given, remembering the war-faced waiting mothers, wives, and children, remembering the wrack, the weariness, and the heartache of it all, we must find a way to grant their scant, but deep-felt wish."

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shall again be found fighting for the right with the same complete accord and cooperation as in the past, all for the defense of civilization.

"And why should this be our course? Because a million and a half of our boys are marking time in Europe, waiting patiently, anxiously, their eyes turned across the water, for the signing of the treaty of peace that shall allow them to return to the homeland, to the family hearths which need them and which they need. How much longer shall their return wait on academic discussion of unattainable dreams? How much longer shall they for this suffer exposure and hardship and endure disease? How many more of them must die 'over there'?"

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## GREAT TRADE FAIR OPENED AT LYONS

### Purpose of French Commercial Enterprise Is to Safeguard Trade by Creating a Large Occidental Market

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LYONS, France (Sunday)—The great trade fair has been officially opened. Lyons is full and the prospects are good.

The present one makes the fourth fair held in Lyons, mainly through the initiative of M. Edouard Herriot, writer, savant, Mayor of Lyons and Senator for the Rhone Department. M. Herriot was induced to promote this important undertaking, soon after the outbreak of hostilities, owing to the constitution by Germany of the Mittel-Europa scheme. To him it appeared imperative that France should create a large occidental market to counter-balance not only the well-known and old established Leipzig Fair but also the German market generally.

M. Herriot saw that the German Government, in spite of the war, had not hesitated to give its attention to promoting and protecting the Leipzig Fair, with the result that last year it was visited by some 75,000 people. The military authorities, moreover, granted the stall-holders very long leave, in order to facilitate their work not only during the fair but before and after it. The result was that last year the Lyons Fair was visited by no less than 3200 sellers, as compared with 3600 at the Leipzig Fair—a very fair showing.

This great economic victory scored by Lyons last year was effected without the official aid of the French Government, but it is hoped that in future the success of the Lyons Fair will not be left to the uncertainties of private initiative. Direct governmental action is demanded, and urgently needed. According to M. Herriot, this market is one of vital importance for the Allies generally, as it forms their great occidental market, for which no better site than France could be chosen. If the competition with the Mittel-Europa market under the Central Empires is no longer to be feared as it was a couple of years ago, there is still the competition of the powers which were neutral during the war to be reckoned with. Switzerland has organized a fair at Basel, whilst Holland opened one at Utrecht in which 56,000 representatives of the various industries took part. The Fair at Lyons has thus an international significance.

Like the Book Fair which has been held at Lyons during the war, the trade fair eloquently demonstrates that France's economic activities have not ceased, in spite of hostilities and invasion, but that she intends to take her traditional place in the industrial development of the world.

## COAL COMMISSION NAMED IN ENGLAND

### Personnel of Commission to Investigate Miners' Demands Is Announced in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Coal Industry Commission, it is announced, will be composed of Arthur Balfour, J. P. F. Sheffield, Sir Arthur Balfour, Sir Thomas Royden, Sidney Webb, Richard H. Tawney, and Sir J. Chiozza Money, all government nominees, with J. T. Forgie, R. W. Cooper, and Evan Williams to represent the employers, and Robert Smilie, Frank Hodges, and Herbert Smith to represent the men.

Mr. Justice Sankey will preside over the sittings, and the commission will have the assistance of Sir Richard Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines, S. J. Chapman of the Board of Trade, and H. J. Wilson of the Ministry of Labor.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—A. D. McNair, a coal mining expert, has been appointed secretary of the Coal Industry Commission, which will commence its sittings next week under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sankey, who is already at work on certain preliminary matters connected with the inquiry.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Speaking for the government in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Signor Orlando described the Pact of London as a compromise, and said that although Italy remained faithful to the conciliatory spirit which inspired the document, that did not mean that she could remain insensible to the appeal to her from "that most Italian city, Fiume."

## ITALY'S ATTITUDE TO FIUME APPEAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
THE HAGUE, Holland (Sunday)—Following the Foreign Minister's statement in the Dutch Second Chamber on Friday that the Belgian Government had been notified that the Dutch Government would refuse all responsibility should the question of revision of the 1923 treaty enter on a phase less conducive to an understanding, the War Minister declared during the debate on army estimates on the following day, that disarmament at the present moment would be most dangerous. They must see, he said, that the army was prepared against any attempt to annex parts of their country, and measures had been taken with a view to effecting smoothly an eventual second mobilization.

## SAVINGS BANKS TO AID AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Savings bank section of the American Bankers Association has inaugurated a nationwide Americanization campaign to educate the foreign-born residents of the United States in the character and usefulness of the savings banks and other financial institutions of the country. The association estimates that the 15,000,000 people of this class have

amassed savings during the past four years to the amount of some \$1,000,000,000, and that practically all of this has remained in the United States, instead of being sent to other countries as in pre-war days.

Other features of the campaign are the development of purchases of acceptances by savings banks, and an effort to obtain amortization of real estate loans. It is pointed out that if the bill introduced in Congress permitting savings banks to become members of the federal reserve system is passed, they will be enabled to rediscount acceptances at the federal reserve banks, and so be competently insured against heavy withdrawals of funds resulting from runs on any institution.

## BRITISH VIEWS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### Debate in United States, Following President's Speech, Calls Forth Comment Expressing Opinions on Covenant Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British public, as evidenced by a few well-considered press criticisms upon what may be described as the "League Fight" in the United States, is closely following the American situation and drawing more or less interesting conclusions. In Great Britain, as in France, the situation created by the peculiar constitutional conditions prevailing in the United States, whereby the President has to defend his attitude against a Congress more or less remote from the center of interest, has no actual counterpart. At the same time, the British press, evidently deriving its cue from the American attitude, has been stimulated to take issue with the framers of the peace covenant at the Conference.

Thus, The Nation of London is led to criticize the present constitution of the league as making "the world not safe for democracy, but for a new and stronger despotism." Various amendments to the covenant are suggested, and the alleged admission of Germany to equality is declared to be a palpable flaw in the conditions. Sympathy with the league, however, is generally expressed.

Discussing the League of Nations The Observer says: "If we are to have any positive creed whatever to live by, the first thing is to determine whether we are or are not thoroughly for the League of Nations, not as a mere palliative of past evils, but as an epoch-making departure in all the affairs of this marred, muddled, lacerated world, where action hitherto has lagged so pitifully behind our modern knowledge and our immense means of action."

"If the league is to be our paramount ideal that in itself will help to secure industrial peace, it will do more than anything else to draw closer together the British and American branches of our English-speaking stock."

"Some minds think that an alternative may be found in the continuance of alliances to enforce peace by compulsion—the Rhine becoming virtually a military frontier for Britain and America as well as for France. Of all the dreams, that is the most hopeless, futile and artificial in the sight of anyone who looks a little ahead. Such an ironclad alliance should not be formed. If it could, it would not last. After a few years its burdens and constraints would break it up amidst reproaches and dissensions."

"The war would remain upon the worst terms for France; perhaps for Britain as well. But the United States is not available for a group alliance. The United States will only give a full guarantee of its strength to the League of Nations working for nothing less than lasting peace and a better ordering of the whole world."

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S PARIS PLANS CHANGED

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Associated Press)—As a result of an exchange of cables today between President Wilson and the American delegation, plans were completed for the President's return to Paris and the early assembling there of the Congress of Peace with German delegates present.

President Wilson had planned to have the George Washington land him at Antwerp, then to visit Brussels, pass through the devastated regions of Belgium and France, and from there proceed to Paris for the resumption of the work of the conference.

## UKRAINE REPORTED UNITED WITH RUSSIA

### Kiev Soviets Said to Have Proclaimed Federation With Bolshevik Government—Threats of Reprisals on the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Russian Government wireless, threatening reprisals upon all subjects of allied powers for the imprisonment of communists in the Black Sea towns occupied by the Allies, particularly Sebastopol and Odessa.

Meanwhile the German Government wireless states that the Soviet Government in Kiev has proclaimed the federation of the Ukraine with Russia and the Ukrainian Bolsheviks, and the Jewish Workers Association representatives have withdrawn from the government in consequence.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A Petrograd message states that the Bolshevik traffic commissioner has informed the Moscow Government that the Russian railway system will probably be completely paralyzed two months hence. Two months ago, he pointed out, over 20,000 locomotives were available, about half of which were in fair condition. Now, however, only 4500 are in a serviceable state, and at this rate Russia will be without means of communication by the middle of April.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Sunday)—The agrarian group in the Finnish Diet, has introduced a motion for cancelling the decision concerning the election of a king and the establishment of a royal house.

## FORMER PREMIER OF HUNGARY ARRESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—In Budapest, where the government has successfully suppressed the communist rising last week, various former ministers, including the former Premier, Dr. Woklerle, have been arrested on charge of favoring the counter-revolution.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—A Vienna message states that the mark is to be introduced as the unit of currency in German-Austria, the change being made at the rate of three kronen for two marks.

## KING REVIEWS RETURNED TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—In Hyde Park, yesterday, King George reviewed four brigades of troops, comprising 10,000 young soldiers destined for the armies of occupation on the Rhine. The King rode on horseback from Buckingham Palace to the parade ground, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Generals Sir W. R. Robertson, Sir G. W. MacDonagh, and Sir W. Birdwood, and the Maharajah of Bikaner.

Behind came the Queen, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Victoria, in open carriages. After the

inspection, the troops marched past the saluting base, in columns of companies, the Guards bands playing appropriate music. The King did not address the troops, but caused a special order to be published expressing his satisfaction at their appearance.

The Irish Guards, who are being replaced by newer troops, arrived at Warley barracks yesterday after continuous service in France since August, 1914.

## UPKEEP OF BRITISH ARMIES DESCRIBED

### White Papers Show High Estimates for Armies of Occupation During the Year

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—Two White Papers have been issued dealing with the upkeep and disposition of the armies of occupation. It is estimated that 2,500,000 men, exclusive of those in India, are serving at home and abroad at the present moment, this number being in process of reduction to 952,000.

The disposition of armies of occupation is—on the Rhine, 435,000; Italy, 10,600; Caucasus, including detachments of the Indian Army, 100,500; Egypt and Palestine, including the Indian Army, 103,000; Mesopotamia and North Persia, including the Indian Army, 94,300; home and colonial establishments, including Russia, 240,000.

The gross charges for the army for the year ending March, 1920, are estimated at £440,000,000. The net estimate is £237,000,000, and the vote on account is £125,000,000, representing provision for about four months. These figures represent a considerable reduction on the war expenditure, but, on the other hand, the all-round increase in civil service estimates is causing no little surprise, and shows that the administration, during readjustment, is expected to be as costly a business as during the war itself.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING DECLARED NECESSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Anyone who would seriously propose doing away with daylight saving in Europe would be treated much the same as the man who would try to start another war, is the view of P. S. Risdale, secretary of the National War Garden Commission, who returned from Europe on Sunday.

"I am astounded," said Mr. Risdale, who has just made a three-months' study of the home food production plans of the Continent, "to find there are plans afoot to take away the extra hour of daylight from millions of workers."

"Insertion of a rider in an appropriation bill aiming at repeal of this law is a backward piece of legislation. Any man who would seriously try to take away daylight saving in Europe would be treated much the same as the man who tried to start another war."

"A gigantic food-rationing system is being put under way on the Continent. Authorities agree that many millions are approaching acute destitution, and we here in America must do everything possible to increase the production of food, in order to release for the world's destitute food which can be shipped long distances."

## ARMY OFFICER GOING TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, has been ordered by the War Department to report to General Pershing in France for the purpose of inspecting the operations of the Ordnance Department in the American expeditionary forces.

## L. P. HOLLANDER & Co. BOSTON

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## SEPARATE SKIRTS



## EGYPT'S CLAIMS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Though Egyptian Cannot Govern Himself, Egyptian Politicians Claim the Right of Self-Determination and Nationality

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—At a time when most countries of the world are in a state of unrest and upheaval it is not surprising that Egypt, in spite of her character suggesting a sleepy backwardness, should feel the swirl of passing events. Few outside Egypt, however, would expect that, while the current elsewhere has generally been in the direction of progress, in the Egypt of the last few years a counter-current of retrogression seems to have been experienced. As a matter of fact, few outside Egypt—speaking of the general public—know or care to know very much about the internal condition of the country, in spite of its acknowledged importance as the Gateway of the East. Evidently public discussions or newspaper comments on the subject are not officially encouraged. Ignorance of Egyptian affairs is due largely to the influence of a querulously timid censor acting under the instructions of a weak and indefinite policy at the Residency, but it is not characteristic of political intrigues, in the East especially perhaps, to invite publicity at the wrong moment. Be that as it may, the fact is, as every wide-awake Anglo-Egyptian knows, that all is not well in Egypt. This should not surprise him, as it has been common knowledge in the country for a long time that the Egyptian, with but few exceptions, has been, and probably is, a thorough pro-Turk and had, and probably still has, a genuine admiration for the German. To understand why this is so perhaps a short explanation may be useful.

### Two Classes in Egypt

Roughly speaking, the Egyptians (by which is meant the Muhammadans, who form 90 per cent of the population), are divided into two main classes—the effendi, or educated class, and the fellah, or peasant class. The latter large proportion of the effendi class were always frank admirers of the Turk, and this was but natural, seeing that the highest society in Egypt, the pashas, were to all intents and purposes Turks, even if actually not Turks by birth, speaking Turkish among themselves and leading the fashion in Turkish ways and habits. Mainly lazy and spendthrift in character, with all the oriental longing for personal power, however petty and hollow, he formed ideal material as a subject for German propaganda.

The fellah, being a peasant, had other characteristics, but, retaining many of the traits of his long servitude under pashadom and being for the most part illiterate, he thought for himself only in matters concerning his land and immediate district, and, having a more or less servile admiration for the effendi class, imbibed a great deal of its pro-Turkish proclivities. Further, having made mammon his god in the form of an all-absorbing passion for property, he, too, became eminently suitable for the practice of German intrigues. Most Englishmen were respected by the fellah, but very few were liked. Those of the effendi class who were not government officials, and generally disliked Englishmen, seldom met them socially, while many of the government officials fretted at being under their control. In such circumstances it was not surprising that German influence as exemplified in the active intrigues of the popular (and successful) Deutsche Orient Bank was rapidly growing during the last decade.

On the outbreak of the war, not only did nearly all the Pashas side more or less openly with the Turk, while the fellah frankly boasted of his belief in the invincibility of the superman-Turk, but at that moment the government permitted a large number of its British officials to give up their work in order to serve in the forces that were stronger. Fortunately there was a powerful British Army in Egypt and even more fortunately, neither effendi nor fellah is a fighter, otherwise the unfurling of the green flag at Constantinople might have changed very largely the course of events in the Near East. Further, as the price of agricultural produce advanced, the fellah's attention was practically absorbed in money making, and land purchases, and he therefore became comparatively innocuous.

### Corruption Rampant

It was now, however, that the effect of less control in the Egyptian administration became evident. Corruption, which, though tolerably masked through fear of detection, had never been radically stamped out, became rampant, running probably in a consecutive chain from some of the highest native officials down to the village chieftain or watchman. Government requisitions of grain, straw, boats, animals, and especially men, became the occasion of all kinds of intolerable injustices and petty despotism on the part of many of those in authority. Moral laxity showed more prominently in the various administrations, and crime and lawlessness increased.

The government certainly recognized the danger and tried its best to remedy it. To suppress profiteering a Supplies Control Board was eventually formed, but in spite of the powers of martial law, its regulations were to a large extent frankly disregarded. Omdahs (village headmen) and police officers were dismissed, but with little result, and there is little reason to believe that any improvement can be expected from their successors. The fact is, of course, that the British official has far too much to

do, or in many cases does not do as much as he might, and control is consequently lax. While all this is much to be regretted, it proves irrefutably that the Egyptian is totally unable at the present moment to govern himself honestly. As to the reason why, he has improved so little, this is a consideration which cannot be adequately dealt with in the present article.

The Egyptian politician thinks the time is now ripe to draw public attention to his affairs. He is now making every effort to put forward a claim for national recognition at the Peace Conference, but he omits to set out the incontrovertible fact that he has proved time and again that the country is incapable of governing itself honestly. He appeals as a nationalist for "the Egyptian nation." In truth, there is not an Egyptian nation. The Egyptian is an inhabitant of Egypt. The highest class is Turkish, the educated class wants to be Turkish, and the fellah thinks only of his land, its produce, and his village affairs. The Egyptians have no truly national aspirations. They are incapable of combining to form even a single successful Egyptian bank or large agricultural or commercial company. The Copts who form the minority, and the local Jews and Greeks are the only elements in the country showing business capacity, but religious prejudice and an entire lack of confidence preclude the possibility of a successful partnership between them and the Muhammadans.

### No True Nationality

For this population the Egyptian politician is claiming immediately a national existence unhampered and uncontrolled by external influence or protection. Without having understood in the least the whole aim and object of the war, he is attempting to influence public sympathy by appealing to Mr. Wilson's clause concerning the self-determination of small nations in order to reestablish despotism in the country. Blinded by his petty materialistic ideals, he has been unable to see the real issues in present events. Bearing this in mind, his hypocritical appeal should deceive nobody, and its clumsiness, resembling so nearly the German's, should be clearly evident to all who wish the world, including Egypt, well.

It is not the writer's intention to give the impression that the Egyptian is worthless. On the contrary, the fellah, especially, has many excellent qualities, such as thrift and industry which have contributed largely toward the wealth of Egypt. When he had to serve in the Egyptian labor corps, after the outbreak of the war, he showed not only a fine output of work but a surprising adaptability in picking up new and useful jobs. This was always under strict control and direction, which merely confirms the fact that the Egyptian has at present no initiative. The effendi much resembles the Turk, but he probably lacks his courage. Here, too, in spite of many shortcomings, there is useful material, as well-run administrations under strict and energetic supervision of Englishmen, as for instance the railways and survey department, prove, but he, too, shows up best in a subordinate position.

The object of this article is to emphasize the fact that at the present moment the Egyptian cannot govern himself. Nobody would think it less than criminal to trust a burglar with the key of one's safe, and the application of the illustration to the present demand for self-government in Egypt is not, it is believed, exaggerated or misleading.

### A FAMOUS COLLEGE OF INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Serampore College, a dozen miles up the Hooghly River from Calcutta, is one of the most famous of India's higher educational institutions. It was founded by William Carey, with Marshman and Ward, just a century ago, and Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, is speaking of the centenary celebration made several interesting historical points. "We are celebrating," said his Excellency, "the completion of a century of effort crowned by a substantial measure of solid and lasting achievement. So far as the mission and its college are concerned, the 100 years whose passage we are now commemorating cannot be said to have rolled by in smooth and even uniformity. The fact that the college holds its charter from a Danish king is in itself significant. It reminds us of the hostility shown by the East India Company of those days to missions and educational enterprise. It recalls to us how Joshua Marshman and William Ward, two of the historic trio of Baptist missionaries, whose names are invariably and very rightly associated with the college, mistaken for French spies, sought and obtained an asylum in the Danish settlement of Serampore. It is by a happy chance that, if William Carey and his friends had good cause to complain of the inhospitality of the British in India, there is present in our midst today another Carey, sprung from the same stock, who, if I am not mistaken, would be ready to bear witness to a very different attitude toward missionary activities on the part of the British authorities of today."

ONTARIO LEGISLATION PLANS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The program of legislation before the Ontario Government in its present session includes the extension of the Moratorium Act; changes in the Ontario Temperance Act, with provision for the postponement of the referendum until all Ontario units are demobilized; increased protection for investments in trust and mortgage companies; betterment of highway, motor, and market roads; extension of technical education; crystallization of housing plan; appropriations for public works delayed on account of the war, and the betterment of game and motion picture laws.

## OLD CARTOGRAPHY SEEN IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By the kind permission of Col. Dudley Mills, R. I., more than 20 reproductions of ancient maps and a number of globes have been on view at the University College, providing a unique opportunity for studying the gradual development of geography from the first half of the Second Century—though there are maps extant of a period far earlier than that of the great geographer, Claudius Ptolemy, it cannot be said that their cartography was anything but speculative—down to the beginning of the Seventeenth Century.

Doubtless there were others besides Ptolemy during the great period of expansion and conquest of the Roman Empire, who made maps of the world or at least of parts of it, but of them all only Ptolemy's 27 maps survived, while it is interesting to note that as late as the very end of the Fifteenth Century, more than 13 centuries after Ptolemy, his world maps were still the basis upon which the European cartographer worked.

### Earth "With a Lid"

Johannes Ruysch, the first of a long line of great Dutch cartographers, began a new era in the beginning of the Sixteenth Century by his map of the world, which discarded Ptolemy's information and adopted contemporary reports. Medieval maps were not lacking, but their ambitions were not geographical, and while they supply a number of ingenious and often amusing theories, they are based neither on experience nor on scientific deductions.

One example of such, among the exhibits, was the work of one Cosmas, an Egyptian commercial traveler and afterward a monk, of the Sixth Century. Cosmas' theories were perfectly definite, as his writings and illustrations bear witness. He wrote a treatise denouncing the Greeks and "their damnable doctrine of the sphericity of the world," and set out to prove exactly how the world was formed and how it worked. His illustrations show it to be of oblong shape, with a rounded lid at the top. To the north, a high cone-shaped mountain hides the sun at night, which retires behind it. The pillars supporting heaven rest upon the uninhabited part of the earth. In the lid live the Creator and his angels. The angels' task is to keep the stars in motion, making them revolve in their proper courses. Occasionally the angels grow tired, hence the irregularity of the stars, which are now called planets. It is not recorded whether Cosmas had anything of a following in the Egypt of his day.

Two Ptolemaic maps were on view, interesting as are all the works of the great Greek geographer, as showing the exquisite draftsmanship, the minute consideration of every detail, together with boldness of execution which belongs to the man of genius, whose intuition, winged by his imagination, reaching out over continents and oceans, apprehends if not in full measure, certainly a glimmering of facts which other men have never even guessed. One of these maps shows the world from the Atlantic to China, and from Scotland to equatorial Africa. The oldest extant manuscript of the Ptolemy maps dates from the Twelfth Century. A careful examination of these preserved manuscripts would seem to leave no doubt whatever that they are genuine Ptolemaic maps, dating from the Second Century.

One of the most remarkable exhibitions was that of the Madaba Mosaic, dating from the Sixth Century. The history of which is described in the catalogue. Some 15 miles to the east of the north end of the Dead Sea is to be found the village of Madaba, which, prior to the Muhammadan invasion, was an important town on the trade route between Damascus and the Red Sea, and the seat of a bishop from the time of Constantine. The map shows Palestine with a part of Arabia and Egypt, including the mouth of the Nile. Though badly damaged, parts of it, especially the plan of Jerusalem, the history of which is described in the catalogue, have been wonderfully preserved. It is the Turin Papyrus, a colored facsimile of one of which was on view, a topographical map of gold mines, in Upper Egypt of B. C. 1400, said to be the oldest map in the world, but excluded as not real maps, then the Madaba Mosaic is the oldest known extant map. It was first discovered in 1896 by a French missionary.

### First British Map

We come now to the Portolani, of which there were a good number on view, mostly the work of the Italians, who in the Middle Ages were the finest cartographers in Europe. It is an interesting fact that the first printed map of the British Isles, compiled by an Englishman, was published in Rome in 1546. It was in the Thirteenth Century that the Italian and Catalan seamen began making real charts, the word "portolano" meaning "book of sailings," which had much the same use for the mariner as has the admiralty chart today. It is supposed that these portolani were "slowly built up by taking the averages of large numbers of estimated distances between ports and headlands, and then plotting on parchment the courses so obtained, with

their estimated orientations. The result was an outline of the coast, and by the end of the Thirteenth Century a sort of typical portolano of the Mediterranean had developed." One of the earliest portolani exhibited is supposed to have been made by a certain Giovanni da Carignano of Genoa. The portolani are distinguishable by the vast number of their lines drawn radically from various centers, for the purpose of helping the seaman to find his bearings, as the compass helps the modern sailor.

Besides these there was the reproduction of a very handsome world map made toward the end of the Fourteenth Century for Charles V of France. It is declared to be the finest map of the Middle Ages. The western portion is based on portolani, the eastern on Ptolemy and on the traditions of Marco Polo, together with other medieval writers. The map, as were so many of those reproduced during this period when men appear to have given numbers of years to the completion of one work of this kind, is a great deal more than what is meant by a map nowadays. It reproduces pictures of birds and beasts, handsome Arabian ships, realistic fights between pilgrims and cranes, and a voyage of discovery along the road of Africa.

Beyond it is another map even more historically interesting, made by Juan de la Cosa in 1500, owner and mate of the ship in which Columbus sailed on his first voyage across the Atlantic. It was the first map, still extant, made after the discovery of America. North of Cuba there will be noted a strip of land with the words written in Spanish, "Sea coast discovered by the English," and marked with the English flag. The original of this map is in Madrid.

It is less interesting than many of the others, one of the most beautiful maps in the exhibition was by a Netherlander—from 1570 to the end of the Seventeenth Century, the Netherlands became the most famous map-makers in Europe—by one Hondius, begun about the year 1606. Across the top of the map is the inscription: "Novissima Ac Exactissima Totius Orbis Tabula Descriptio Magna." On the left is the Western, on the right the Eastern Hemisphere. In the center of the map is a picture of Adam and Eve beneath the apple tree in the Garden. On the left is a picture of Noah with his sons and daughters, evidently in family conclave, while behind them in the far background is the picture of the ark with animals playing about it. The map is bordered by wonderful illustrations of tropical beasts and birds. At the bottom of the Eastern Hemisphere there is a family group of the artist with his wife and two sons. There is also a portrait of the famous cartographer, much of whose material and doubtless much of whose experience had come into the possession of Hondius.

### Mercator's Fine Globe

The globes exhibited were of no less interest than the maps in showing the conjectures of geographers and travelers as to the world's shape and dimensions before the discoveries of America or Australia. The earliest one on view was that by Behaim of Nuremberg, dating from 1490, just before the discovery of America. It makes use of the portolani for the outline of land and sea in Europe; in Africa it bears witness to Diaz's voyage, who had rounded the Cape in 1486. In Asia it still holds largely to the Ptolemy traditions, though there are indications of the influence of Marco Polo's discoveries. Perhaps the finest globe was that made by Mercator, friend of Hondius, the great Flemish cartographer. He published a considerable number of maps of different sizes, and in 1541 his large globe, which included America and Australia, appeared. It is hoped that the original is still safely preserved in Brussels, where it was before the German invasion in 1914.

The writers of this catalogue and the organizers of the whole exhibition must certainly have made good to a very great number of people their statement that "in studying the evolution of geographical ideas . . . we are in effect studying the history of the world, by a method not only picturesque and fascinating, but probably as accurate and comprehensive, as if . . . any other special base line were chosen from which to start a survey of historic time."

## TANKS ASKED FOR TO CLEAR UP LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—James A. Houchin, president of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, announces that the organization will communicate with the government concerning the procurement of military tanks for use in clearing some of the cut-over lands in Southeast Missouri. That section is making an effort to be included in the plans for the national use of unused lands for reclamation projects and for homes for returning soldiers.

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## THE YOUNGEST OF THE FAMILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The youngest by four years and aged just 10, she was much the most serious member of the family. She was full of quaint little ideas of her own and quite ready to take you into her confidence, if only you treated her as a person of discernment and sense. She loved to listen to grown-up discussions on all sorts of abstruse subjects, but if nothing better turned up she was perfectly happy playing for hours all alone in the garden.

For the rest, the family abounded in energy, common sense and high spirits and she was a source of endless entertainment to them.

They nicknamed her Stag-eyes. Peggy-nose Spook. Why Spook no one



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"You see, dears, French is really remarkably easy"

quite knew, least of all the chubby-faced owner of the title. She was very proud of her nicknames though and wrote them in a wobbly round hand on the brown paper cover of her atlas, following them up with an address so complete it ended with "The World." She had another name, too, which could only belong to the youngest, but it was her mother, and not the rampaging brothers and sisters, who thought of "Treasure."

When a family is lively as well as large each member of it finds his morals and manners looked after assiduously by all the rest. They prune, water, rake and hoe, and it all results in a healthy rubbing-off of corners and a "see yourself as others see you" which are worth their weight in gold.

All the same, to hold your own as youngest of the family is an art in itself. Treasure—Hidden Treasure—as the family had it, had many ingenious devices and got along rather well. For instance, there was the first day she tied up her hair with ribbon. It was difficult to catch the little ends together and the ribbon only just held them, still she felt remarkably grown up and hoped the family might express some admiration, just for once. Vain indeed was the hope! No sooner did she put in an appearance, just a little conscious of her new glory, than the brothers began. They talked about topknots, cockatoos, palm trees and sprouting turnips, and Treasure bore it all with an outward calm until their wit had quite spent itself, then her turn came. She got up and went to the door, then facing the family with all the dignity of her 10 years she exclaimed: "She swept from the room, a smile of audacity shaking her frame." Treasure had won. You can't tease a smile of audacity.

Treasure inherited every one else's dolls and liked them all the better because they were a little battered. They all had to go to school for their mother was an ardent educationist. Hadn't she mastered the first page of a French grammar without any help from anyone? So the dolls learnt it, too. "La tante, the aunt," she told them. "You see, dears, French is really re-markably easy."

The family lived in the fens, and there was not a hill within 20 miles of their home, but just wide

stretches of country. You could go through miles and miles of pasture land, where the grass was thick and long and wonderfully dark green, and the roads were very straight, with great dikes on each side of them.

Treasure's eldest sister had been away and seen the hills, and she said they were very disappointing. Treasure told me so herself, and she was always delighted when explaining some one else's point of view; it acquired a hint of mystery, an aroma of dignity and quite a new importance. "Hills give you an uncomfortable, shut-in feeling," she told me, solemnly, shaking her head in commiseration of the poor unfortunates who didn't live in an orderly flat country. "I should think, myself," sooner or later her own opinion always popped out—"I should think they must be a great nuisance, always hiding the sky and never sailing away like the clouds do."

Treasure isn't always serious. She revels in holiday times and games with the others—hide and seek, cricket, rounders, and a dozen more. Altogether, it's a jolly family to belong to, bubbling over with fun and enterprise, ready to get a joke out of everything, from the fireworks that wouldn't go off to the ham at the seaside which wouldn't get eaten up. There's a family spirit worth sharing, with its outspoken honesty and good-fellowship, unhampered by conventions; and St. eyes Peggy-nose Spook, even if the others do make fun of her, is well come to share the best.

## AMERICAN HOUSE IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

An "American House" has been opened in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the headquarters of the Americanization executive committee of that State. It is understood that it is the first of its kind in the United States.

The objects of the Ohio Americanization committee are to promote the fundamentals of United States institutions and citizenship among the foreign-born citizens, to assist the immigrants to learn the English language and the laws and government of the United States, to teach them the rights and duties of citizenship, and to protect them against injustice and exploitation. In fact to make them 100 per cent United States citizens.

The committee contemplates Americanization centers in several parts of the city where the foreign-born have little opportunity of coming under American influences. This American House will serve the entire foreign population in the neighborhood, including a Rumanian population of about 8000 as well as several thousand Hungarians, Serbians, Croats and other smaller foreign groups. The actual building was formerly a tenement house in which was located a foreign saloon, which was a center of immigrant exploitation. It has now been remodeled.

The house aims, moreover, to realize a one-language community—English speaking—with a united citizenship.

Classes have been organized in English and citizenship, household arts and trades. Social activities, such as clubs, games, musical entertainments and lectures are also features.

George Eisler is the sociological director of the committee. The idea of the American House is cooperation with, not antagonism to, the foreign element.

### INDIANS ELECT NEW GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDTOWN, Maine.—The Penobscot tribe of Indians on Indian Island has chosen a new Governor, Piel Nicolai, descendant of a long line of head tribesmen, well versed in all the lore and legends of the tribe and thoroughly imbued with the importance of his office and the well-being of his people. The Governor settles many disputes and he enforces law and order through his head constable.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 645)

Danes Control Their Shipbuilding.  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Danish Foreign Office Press Bureau informs me that The Christian Science Monitor recently intimated that the Danish shipbuilding was controlled by the Germans. Such a charge is entirely unfounded. The Danish maritime law contains strict provisions with regard to foreign ownership of stock in Danish ship-owning companies. This law provides that before such a company can be registered in the Registry of Joint-Stock Companies it must insert in its charter a provision stating either that its shares can be owned only by Danish subjects or, if the shares are made out to "bearer," that only shareholders of Danish nationality can have the right to vote the stock at any stockholders' meeting.

Rumors to the effect that the Germans were endeavoring to obtain control of the Danish industries, and that they had even bought up the works of their great industrial works in Denmark, so that their produce would appear to be Danish, thus avoiding the "Made in Germany" stigma, resulted in an investigation being made by the great Danish trade organizations.

This investigation has just been concluded, and as a result the chairman of the Council of Danish Industries, Mr. Alex. Foss, has published a statement in which he says that it is absolutely untrue that the Germans have obtained control of any Danish industries, and that it is equally untrue that the Germans have established branches of their own industrial works in Denmark. The investigation shows that the Danish industries are owned and controlled absolutely by Danes, and that foreign influence has been without any importance in the development of Danish industrial life, except in a few cases where British capital has been engaged.

To this can be added the information that Denmark, during the war, has become more independent than ever of foreign capital and foreign enterprise. The German money hitherto invested in Danish concerns has been replaced by Danish capital. For instance, the stock held by Germans in the great Vestsjaellands sugar factory has been purchased by Danish investors. The bonds sold in Germany by the Danish farmers' credit associations were likewise bought back by Danes during the war, when the German mark depreciated to nearly half of its former value.

Commercially, Denmark is no longer partly dependent on Hamburg. Danish merchants now import everything directly instead of having it transhipped from German ports, as often was the case in pre-war times.

In short, the Danes have during the war taken matters into their hands, and they do not intend to let go, if they can help it.

(Signed) ROGER NIELSEN.  
Technical Adviser to the Royal Danish Legation, Washington, Director Press Department, Washington, District of Columbia, Feb. 17, 1919.

### EVADING LIQUOR LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—For keeping a supply of alcohol in a well at the rear of his premises, Nicholas Bryck was fined \$300 and costs. The outfit by which the liquor was raised and lowered was discovered by officials in plain clothes.

## DIX-MAKE PORCH AND HOUSE DRESSES



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## HIGHER INCOME TAXES IN CANADA

Minister Proposes Increase During House of Commons Debate to Meet Deficit of \$100,000,000—Financial Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Two speeches of outstanding importance were delivered in the course of the second day's debate in the Canadian House of Commons on the speech from the throne. These were those of the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

Mr. Carvell in business-like terms placed the financial condition of the Dominion plainly and clearly before the House and the country. Canada would need, he said, something in the neighborhood of \$175,000,000 to meet war expenditures and other \$125,000,000 for ordinary purposes. The country's revenues were calculated at \$195,000,000.

To raise the additional \$100,000,000, he was in favor of an increase of the income tax rates. Every man earning from \$1000 a year upwards should be taxed to carry on the business of the country, he held. Speaking in regard to the intentions of the government as to the spending of money, Mr. Carvell said, on shipbuilding they estimated the outlay would be from between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 during the present year, and for the next fiscal year they would spend about \$30,000,000. The government's shipbuilding program would be of great assistance in the matter of finding work for the unemployed. On highway improvements a sum of \$20,000,000 would be expended during the next five years.

Referring to the proposed expenditures in his own department, that of Public Works, Mr. Carvell said there would probably be some disappointment, but the government was adhering to the idea that they were not constructing public works solely because they would be of some good to the community, but because they would provide employment. Public works would be started in Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and probably Hamilton within the next 15 days, and these works would be started because they were absolutely necessary. Added to the sums already referred to, Mr. Carvell mentioned the sum of \$20,000,000 which was to be advanced to provincial governments for housing purposes. Then there was the government's railway program which anticipated an expenditure of between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 would be spent in Western Canada providing branch lines.

While stating that he did not know what the national debt of Canada amounted to, he prophesied that when all the war accounts were in, Canada would find that she owed about \$2,000,000,000, but he was in no wise daunted by this huge sum, which he said Canada was well able to pay if the government exercised wisdom in regard to its expenditures. As to these expenditures, pensions would probably total \$10,000,000; the soldiers' civil rehabilitation department would probably cost \$25,000,000 per annum, which expenditure, however, would be a decreasing one.

Mr. Carvell added that he did not wish anyone to think he believed the country was in any way near bankruptcy or unable to raise the money. The country's resources were great, but they would have to observe proper business methods to get over the next four or five years. Their watchword today was to keep unemployment out of the country, and if they could do that they need not to care where the money was to come from, and they would also be able to keep Bolshevism out of the country.

In the course of his remarks the Hon. A. J. Calder said he considered the problems facing the country were more difficult than those which had been faced during the four years of the war. They had to take apart the military machine and transform its component parts into something else, which had to be done at once, instead of taking four years to do. Speaking of the government's preparations for the after-war period, Mr. Calder expressed astonishment at the ignorance that existed in the country concerning them. Mistakes may have been made, but problems were being met which had never presented themselves before. He claimed, however, that there was in Canada an organization handling the problem of repatriation which did not exist in any other belligerent country. The problem was simply that of making soldiers into civilians, many of whom expected a little better position than before they went away, and they should get it, he said.

Mr. Calder described Canada's greatest menace, as the politician looking for votes, and Canada would never solve her problems unless this factor was reckoned with. There was, he said, a serious cleavage between the east and the west on the question of the tariff, but he expressed the hope that it could be settled in some way or other. Meeting the assertion that the only question ahead was the tariff, Mr. Calder asked, "Are the people of Canada asking us to look horns just at this moment on a question which has divided Canada for the last 40 or 50 years?"

Speaking of the invitation to reenter the Liberal Party fold, Mr. Calder said that in his judgment, these questions were too small at this crisis of national history. There was something greater at stake than mere politics; more important work to be done.

In the course of the debate, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, a member of the Opposition, criticized the shipbuilding program of the government which, he thought was a mistake, the government as far as he could see, spending about four times as much on the ships

as they would in normal times. While the Canadian soldier had done noble work, the record of the government as regards winning the war was unsatisfactory. He questioned whether the Military Service Act had resulted in a single man getting to the fighting line. He declared there was no reason for the continuance of the Unionist Government. The Food Board came in for criticism. Mr. Sinclair said, in fact, prices had continued to soar skyward, which state of things led the average man to conclude that in some way the interests were under the protection of the government.

## PLOT INDICATED BY EXPLOSION

Three Arrested at Franklin, Massachusetts, Following Wrecking of Buildings by Dynamite

FRANKLIN, Massachusetts.—More light on I. W. W. and Bolshevist activities in the New England mill centers has come to the authorities through the premature explosion here on Friday night of a charge of dynamite which, the police believe, was being carried by aliens to the Ray mill of the American Woolen Company, with the intention of destroying the plant. There were four victims of the explosion, which damaged a score of buildings, and three suspected anarchists have been arrested in connection with the plot. It is expected that federal officers will arraign them before the United States Commissioner at Boston today.

The authorities believe the victims were connected with a band of I. W. W. workers having headquarters at Taunton, Massachusetts. The men taken into custody are operatives at the Ray mill, their names being Antonio Cataldo, Phillip de Chellis and Phillip Villani.

In their investigations, the federal, state and local authorities have seized quantities of typical I. W. W. literature. The investigations have led to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and to other Blackstone Valley mill centers. The police believe that James Tarkin, one of the victims, was an I. W. W. organizer who came here several weeks ago from Lawrence, Massachusetts, now the center of a textile operatives strike.

## WOMEN WORKERS FOR REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced the three members appointed to complete the Republican Women's National Executive Committee, which has been established to insure the fullest possible participation of Republican women in the affairs of the party. They are Miss Maude Wetmore of Newport, Rhode Island, who has been active in war work as chairman of the National League for Women's Service and also as chairman of the Women's Division of the National Civic Federation; Mrs. Thomas J. Carter of Washington, District of Columbia, and Mrs. John G. South of Frankfort, Kentucky. With these appointments it is felt that the whole country is now well represented in the committee, the other members of which are: Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Kansas; Mrs. Medill Collins, Porter, California; Mrs. Josephine Corlies Preston, Washington; and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois.

## BATTLE CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Battle fatalities during the war among all participants, so far as available statistics show, are given by General March as 7,254,000. This represents only men who were killed in action or succumbed to wounds.

In the list prepared by the General Staff, Russia led, with a total of 1,709,000; Germany was second with 1,609,000, and the United States last, with 50,000.

Approximate figures for other nations were: France 1,385,200; England, 800,000; Italy, 460,000; Turkey, 250,000; Belgium, 102,000; Rumania, 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 100,000.

## RATE-MAKING POWERS REPORTED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has reported favorably the bill introduced by Albert B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, amending the existing railroad control act so as to restore the all-rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Consideration of the measure was not taken up, but it was understood an attempt would be made to add it as a rider to the \$37,000,000 General Deficiency Bill.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PROTEST

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Alleged wholesale discharges of employees of railroads entering Boston is being investigated by the local railroad workers' organizations, with a view to making formal complaint. It is stated that at least 10 per cent of the workers in some departments have been released.

## WAGE SCALE REJECTED

QUINCY, Massachusetts.—The wage scale agreed upon by the Granite Ornamental Producers Association and the International Granite Cutters Association has been definitely rejected by the cutters, polishers and tool sharpeners here.

## IRISH TO SOLVE PROBLEM AT HOME

Sir Horace Plunkett, Speaking in Chicago, Says Independence Now Is Impossible—Declares Nation's Goal Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the famous Irish convention in 1917-18, speaking before the Irish Fellowship Club here on Saturday, declared his judgment that the solution of the Irish question is to be found by Irishmen in Ireland, and said that it did not seem to him to be within the range of practical politics for Ireland to expect to set herself up as an independent republic. The people are now diverted from finding the solution in Ireland, he said, because they think that Ireland will get her independence at the Peace Conference. He declared that he deprecated any use of his country as a pawn by any other country. What Ireland has suffered from men who parade their love of Ireland, when what moves them is hatred of England, could not be told.

The noted Irishman said that some people imagine that the political aspirations of Ireland are only economic desires, and that if these are satisfied there will be no more political unrest. Ireland was never more prosperous than at the present moment, he continued, never so determined to get the form of government she wants, and, he believes, nearer the goal than ever before.

## Progress Apparent

Where Ireland stands at this moment, Sir Horace declared, is in the position of making more rapid progress toward a solution than ever before. A great deal of honest, sincere work has been done. He disavowed the great demand that is being made for an independent republic, because he thought it a question whether an end has been put to all wars and the necessity of armament. Until the problems in Paris have been solved and the League of Nations has not only been established, but it has been demonstrated that it is effective, no country can exist wholly without some consideration of its strategic position.

One question that arises, then, is whether or not Ireland is going to maintain a military defense for herself, and if she is not going to do so, on what countries is she going to depend? It did not seem to him to be within the range of practical politics for England to agree to allow Ireland to refuse to defend herself, and yet permit her to enter into relations with other foreign powers.

Some one at this point interrupted Sir Horace to ask him what the war was fought for. He replied that his interrogator would have to ask Germany. He thought it was fought by the Allies for the preservation of western civilization. In his opinion, Ireland should have gone into the war to her last man and last cent; anyway, it would have been the shortest route to political settlement. Yet if anyone would say that Ireland did not play a notable part in the war, he was ready to defend Ireland.

## Study of Question Urged

"For eight months and a half," said Sir Horace, "I heard a hundred Irishmen discussing every phase of the Irish question, disagreeing as widely as possible and with perfect courtesy, and all the time drawing nearer and nearer to an agreement. All Irishmen at the convention learned more about the theory and details of practical government than ever before, but no man there found it easy to find a solution. The speaker thought what was needed was to get men for a year to think it out from the viewpoint of Ireland. He said that he wanted no false issues raised.

The convention did not discuss the present demand of the Irish Government. The convention was called to agree on some form of government upon which an agreement could be reached with Great Britain. One-fifth of the Unionists of Ulster were not in a position to agree on anything at all. Some delegates wanted to, but forces outside prevented it. There could have been an agreement on some form of government with a single Parlia-

ment, he thought, but a section of the Nationalists wanted to retain the power to carry on a tariff war with the outside world, which a large section of the business men opposed, as nine-tenths of the trade was with England.

## Irish Gain Audience

President Wilson Plans to Hear Delegation in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Arrangements were made at the White House on Saturday whereby the President is to receive, at New York, on Tuesday night, a delegation of Irish-Americans who will urge him to use his influence in the Peace Conference on behalf of Ireland.

A delegation appointed at the recent meeting in Philadelphia on behalf of Ireland went to the White House on Saturday and sought an audience with the President, but he was prevented by the pressure of other engagements from seeing them then. The delegation included Recorder Goff and Justice Cohalan of New York, Monsignor H. F. Henry of Philadelphia, Robert W. Wolfe and former Governor Dunne of Chicago, John F. Grace of Charleston, South Carolina, and Francis Doyle of Philadelphia.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the Rules Committee took action giving the right of way to the resolution which calls upon the United States peace delegates to urge the application of the self-determination fundamental for Ireland.

## RULE BY PUBLIC OPINION FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That in the future organization of the world, the leading power will be the great force of public opinion, was declared as his view of the situation by Edward de Bille, Acting French High Commissioner to the United States, in a speech to the Lotus Club in this city.

M. de Bille, in reviewing the trend of affairs in connection with the war and the part that the United States had played in it, declared that no pledge has ever been put into effect with more efficiency than has that of President Wilson who declared that the entrance of the United States into the war meant the utmost possible cooperation, in counsel and in action, with the nations at war with the Central Powers.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, discussing the League of Nations and the Peace Conference, said that the security of France from future attack must be the keynote of a durable peace and that no other could last.

M. de Bille conferred the cross of the Legion of Honor upon Frank A. Munsey, who was said to be the fourth member of the club to be decorated by the government of France.

## LEAGUE TO OPPOSE MEDICAL DOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An organization to be known as the National Public School Protective League, with headquarters here, has been chartered by the State. The league states that it will oppose ecclesiastical and medical domination of the public schools. Among the officers announced is Jason R. Lewis, editor of The Masonic Chronicle, as vice-president.

## LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

President Wilson Seeks Solution of Present Unemployment in the United States—Governors and Mayors in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor has been publishing weekly figures of increasing unemployment, and the subject has been threshed out within and outside of Congress, it was evident that nothing was being accomplished in the way of stemming the tide of unemployment by the only practical means, that of providing work. It was for that reason, in order that the men of the nation who wield influence in converting idleness into occupation, should be brought together to decide upon immediate action, that the governors of states and the mayors of large cities were asked to come to Washington for a conference at the White House on March 3, 4 and 5, which invitation about 200 have accepted.

It is indicative of the urgency of action that this conference should be called at a time when the President, in the country for only a few days, and with unusual demands upon his time during the last hours of the present session of Congress, should take up this matter in person. It is known that the Secretary of Labor felt that the impetus which the President's personal appeal would give might help to save the industrial situation in the country from becoming worse, and might even turn the tide the other way. Every one has been saying that there is going to be a great industrial boom within a few months, but no one seemed willing to take the first step in bridging the intervening void.

## Solution Hoped for

With the governors and mayors working together, first, for their several localities, and secondly, with due regard for the interests of the country as a whole, it is hoped that the men who are the most in need of remunerative occupation at this time will not only be provided for, but that stability will be assured. With this end in view, the men from the different parts of the country will undertake to see that work is so distributed as not to favor one section at the expense of another.

The Monday and Tuesday sessions of the conference of governors and mayors will be held in the East Room of the White House, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, presiding. The President is expected to speak at the morning session, and Newton D. Baker and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, respectively, will talk of government contracts. Other Cabinet officers will speak at the afternoon session and listen to the reports which the governors will make as to the needs of their respective states.

## Program Outlined

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts is expected to preside at the Tuesday session, when Roger W. Babson will tell how the government departments are trying to help business throughout the country, and the mayors will report on conditions in their cities. William M. Calder, Senator from New York, will preside at the afternoon session, and addresses will be made by Senators Kenyon and Owen, both of whom have been studying the economic and labor situation.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, will preside at the Wednesday session. Herbert S. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, will tell what the Department of Agriculture is doing for good roads; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will discuss foreign and domestic trade, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will give information regarding the public improvements that come within the realm of his department. John Hays Hammond, who is co-operating with officials, will give a reception to the members of the conference at his home this evening, and courtesies are to be extended to them by the Chamber of Commerce.

## HARBOR STRIKE MAY BE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—It is now believed that the harbor strike threatened by the Affiliated Marine Workers, because of their dissatisfaction with the Macy decision in regard to their differences with the boat owners, has been averted. After a conference held on Saturday, at which the army, navy and Railroad Administration were represented as well as the unions and the employers' organization, it was thought by many that the terms offered by the owners through their counsel would be considered favorably at a meeting to be held today. These terms were not announced to the public, but union officials admitted that it was not probable that President Wilson would be called upon to intervene.

The boat owners, it is said, have not objected to granting an increase in pay. What they do think impractical is the eight-hour day upon which the workers insist, basing their opposition on tidal conditions. Union men insist that the Macy award of an eight-hour day is valueless, because of the conditions imposed. They admitted, however, that they were not planning any strike at present.

## GOVERNMENT WIRE CONTROL UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The United States Government has the right to take over and operate the telephone and telegraph systems of the country under emergency war legislation, the Appellate Court of Illinois holds in a decision handed down on Saturday. "The war power and all power incident to it," said the court's opinion, "reside in the nation's right of self-preservation, and the means of enforcing such right are left to the discretion of the nation and can not be interfered with at the pleasure of the states or their courts."

The question of the government's fixing rates did not come up.

## RAILROAD RIDER ON DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In reporting favorably the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, passed by the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee added as a rider the House bill authorizing \$750,000,000 annually for the Railroad Administration. The committee reduced from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000 the emergency Shipping Board fund authorized by the House for purchase and requisitioning of vessels. A new item added by the Senate committee was \$200,000 for additional lighthouse vessels.

## BONUS VOTED TO DISCHARGED MEN

Both Soldiers and Sailors Who Leave Service Are to Receive \$60 Immediately—Plan is Expected to Aid Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Labor Department officials are encouraged by the congressional action taken during the week, which gives to every honorably discharged soldier, both privates and officers, a bonus of \$60, payable immediately. The provision was part of the War Revenue Bill. Sailors also are to receive the bonus, and \$50,000,000 is set aside for the purpose. The method to be pursued by every soldier in securing his bonus, as explained at the War Department, is to make application to his zone finance officer, sending with the application either the discharge or the order for discharge. On receipt of this evidence, the zone officers will cause a check to be sent at once.

The difficulties arising out of the present unemployment situation, it is explained, have been caused principally by the fact that discharged soldiers have had funds only sufficient to pay their expenses to the place where they were inducted into the service, and upon arriving home have been unable to obtain employment. The payment of \$60 to each individual, it is thought, will serve immediately to ease up on the unemployment situation, at least temporarily. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, says:

"The present period of readjustment is the critical time. If we can pass through it safely, we have before us from eight to 10 years of industrial activity equal to any wave of prosperity we ever have had. But if there is any serious unemployment, there will be a period of industrial unrest which may lead us to a repetition of the French or the Russian revolution."

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, says: "If Congress will appropriate the relatively small sum which I have asked for the construction of soldier-settlements in every state in the Union, I can offer jobs almost immediately to 100,000 of our returned fighting men, thus helping to stem the tide of industrial unrest predicted by Secretary Wilson; provide farm homes for 25,000 of these men, thus mitigating the evils of tenantry, and bring into cultivation 1,500,000 acres of at present unproductive land, thus helping to make up the deficiency in the rate of growth of cultivated land as compared with the rate of growth of our population. There can be no surer insurance for the nation than to put its men upon the soil."

## ALLOWANCES MADE IN INCOME RETURNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Contributions to war chest funds, war campaign community funds and similar enterprises in support of war relief work may be deducted in figuring net income for taxation purposes, the Internal Revenue Bureau announces. Gifts or donations to churches or to funds for church activities similarly are deductible. This is an interpretation of the legal provision permitting deductions for donations to incorporated charitable or religious institutions.

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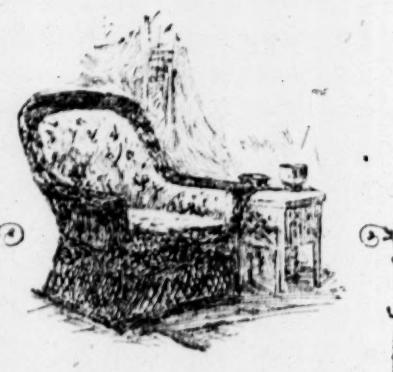
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## SUFFRAGISTS GAIN REQUIRED SUPPORT

Vote in Senate, Now It Is Said,  
Would Insure Submission of  
New Amendment—Action  
at Present Session Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If A. A. Jones United States Senator from New Mexico, can get unanimous consent, he will endeavor to obtain a vote on the suffrage resolution which he has introduced, but in the present confused and congested state of affairs in the Senate, it is unlikely that the resolution will receive consideration. The resolution just introduced by Senator Jones retains the first section of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. That the rights of citizens of the United States must not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of sex. The second section provides, however, that the several states shall have the right to enforce this section, but if any state shall not enforce it, or shall pass any legislation in conflict, Congress shall not be excluded from the right to pass legislation to enforce it.

On Saturday, Edward J. Gay, Senator from Louisiana, announced that he would support this resolution, which omits the drastic wording of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which were offensive to some of the southern senators. On the other hand, the Republicans who favor suffrage found nothing objectionable in the resolution. There is, therefore, the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate available in support of the measure if it can be brought to a vote. Favorable reports having been ordered on Saturday by both Senate and House Woman Suffrage committees, Senator Jones sought to present the report at the evening session, but it required unanimous consent, and James W. Wadsworth, Senator from New York, objecting, it remained with the committee.

There have been threats of a filibuster if it should be brought up again, and it is therefore likely that the resolution submitting suffrage to the states will be added to the list of measures which the Sixty-fifth Congress failed to pass.

The National American Woman's Suffrage Association, which has worked unceasingly for the submission of a suffrage amendment at this session, will devote its interest after the adjournment largely to the personnel of the committees of the new Congress and other matters connected with its action at the extra session. The next Congress is regarded as certain to favor the suffrage legislation so long sought. The chief reason for desiring to have it passed at as early a date as possible is the short time remaining in which to obtain a ratification, so that the women may be able to vote at the next presidential election.

A suffrage convention is to be held in St. Louis on March 24-29, at which the conditions will be thoroughly studied and a comprehensive program marked out.

## COURT DISCREDITS RADICAL WITNESS

NEW YORK, New York—American citizenship was denied to Morris Boltin, a resident of the Bronx, by John M. Tierney, state Supreme Court justice, because Simon O. Pollack, a lawyer and one of Boltin's witnesses, had expressed sympathy with the Bolshevik movement.

"Bolshevism has no place in American courts or American institutions," declared Justice Tierney, "and I refuse to admit to citizenship any man whose sponsor shows Bolshevik tendencies."

Mr. Pollack, in the course of his examination, said: "I am not exactly in sympathy with the movement here, but it has some foundation as it is applied to European conditions, although I do not believe it should be extended all over the world."

## NAVAL DISTRICTS TO BE CONSOLIDATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Consolidation of the second United States naval district with the first and the third districts, to become effective on March 15, is announced by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the first naval district at Boston. Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, commanding the second district, will be transferred to the Virgin Islands.

Two troopships are en route for the port of Boston. The United States battleship Nebraska, which left Brest, France, on Feb. 25, is due about March 9, while the steamer Vedic is due about March 8.

## OPIUM SHIPMENTS BY JAPAN CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Vast quantities of opium have been burned in China recently by official direction, as a step toward coping with the evil, and despite this, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University declares that Japan is still shipping opium into China through ports which they control. Dr. Jenks made this charge in speaking before the Beacon Society of Boston recently.

## FRAUD IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fraud in connection with the manufacture of steel castings used in the manufacture of war vessels is alleged in an indictment upon which Alexander F. S. Blackwood, general manager and vice-

president of the Union Steel Casting Company of Roxbury, and four other defendants, were arraigned in the United States district court here on Friday. All five pleaded not guilty and they were released under bail. The castings were made for three shipbuilding companies and it is alleged that high-class stock was offered for the tests by government inspectors and inferior stock actually used in making the castings. More than \$100,000 is said to be involved.

## URUGUAY UNDER COMMISSION RULE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—With the inauguration of Dr. Baltasar Brum as President on Saturday, Uruguay began a commission form of government. The commission is composed of the President, elected by the direct vote of the people, and nine commissioners, appointed by the two houses of Congress. In addition, the President will have a cabinet of nine members, of whom he will name three and the commission six. A coalition government is assured, as the commission contains three members of the political party opposed to the President. The members of the commission will serve six, four and two years, so that in future three new members will be appointed each two years. The retiring President, Feliciano Viera, will serve for six years as president of the commission.

## TRAWLER SERVICE TO FURNISH FRESH FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A weekly steam trawler fresh-fish service to New York is to be inaugurated today, with the approval of the United States Commissioner of Fisheries. It has been announced, by an independent company, and it is believed that this will have a decided and satisfactory effect on the price of fish. The plan is to land some 250,000 pounds of fresh cod, haddock, and halibut in New York each week. One of these steam trawlers is said to do the work of six of the old-fashioned variety, and in one-third the time.

## RULE BY ANY CLASS DECLARED UNWISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"America wants no privileged class, neither capitalist nor proletarian," declared Charles Evans Hughes before the St. Davis Society, of which he is president, warning against the substitution of a rule of class hatred for that of democracy, and against the substitution of one set of special privileges under the pretense of destroying another. Mr. Hughes added that the subordination of the activities of the government to any class was the basis of Bolshevism. He also paid tribute to the Welsh people and to Mr. Lloyd George.

## TRAFFIC IN RUSSIAN RUBLES SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Reserve Board of the United States, acting coincidentally with the governments of France and Great Britain, including Canada, has temporarily suspended traffic in Russian rubles, thus practically barring commercial and financial transactions with the Bolshevik Government of Russia.

## INTOXICATED DRIVER FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Pleading guilty to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor Joseph Potter was fined \$50 and costs in the Fourth District Court on Friday. The judge notified the defendant that under the law he would lose his license and could not secure a renewal.

## PROGRESSIVES TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Progressive Republicans will meet within a few days to consider whom they will back for the presidency in 1920. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, announced on Friday.

## PHYSICIAN HELD IN VACCINATION CASE

Wholesale Inoculation of School  
Children by California Health  
Board Agents Results in Arrest  
of State Board Doctor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

CHICO, California—Wholesale vaccination of school children by agents of the State Board of Health, in some cases against the protests of parents, has resulted in the arrest of Dr. A. F. Gillippen of the State Board of Health on a charge of battery, on complaint of Walter W. Brown, whose child was vaccinated by Dr. Gillippen, after a written objection to vaccination had been filed with the school authorities as prescribed by law.

John A. Robinson, district attorney, says that he warned Dr. Gillippen on two occasions that he had no right to vaccinate children whose parents are opposed to the practice, and states that he will prosecute the case. The state law provides for exemption from vaccination of those children whose parents object, but excludes unvaccinated children from school during a so-called smallpox epidemic. No such alleged epidemic has, however, been found to exist in this instance. Eighteen hundred out of 3000 children had been vaccinated before the procedure was halted.

## Legislation in Iowa

State Senate Authorizes Institution of  
Compulsory School Dental Clinics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—The institution of compulsory dental clinics constitutes another phase of the medical legislation that is having such wide vogue in the legislatures of a number of the states of the Union. In Iowa, for example, the state Senate has passed a measure authorizing school directors in all school districts containing 1000 or more inhabitants to establish and maintain in connection with the schools of certain districts a dental clinic for children attending such schools, and to offer courses of instruction on mouth hygiene. Such boards are empowered to employ such legally qualified dentists and dental hygienists as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose of the act, and to pay the expense of the same out of the teachers' fund.

## Situation in Utah

Bill, Despite Protests and Recommendations,  
Is Virtually Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The bill now before the Utah Legislature, which provides for the office of a state director of health education and further stipulates that it will be compulsory for teachers to take a course in personal and school hygiene, and which recently has met with such strong opposition that instructions were given that it should be modified, still remains unchanged and may be presented for third reading in the Legislature in its original form.

At two conferences held between the educational committee of the House and 40 representative local taxpayers, it was agreed that the duties of the director ought to be specifically defined in the act, as it was argued that undefined powers are always objectionable in legislative matters. This recommendation was accepted by all present. It is understood, but despite that fact the measure in its redrafted form contained the same objectionable feature.

It has been noted that the bill drives along medical lines only and provides for a committee, with powers to adopt measure and incur expenses for the promotion of the physical welfare even of children of pre-school age, consisting, with one exception, of medical men alone.

## Enlarging Health Board Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Elaborate plans to enlarge the scope of the board of health have been launched under the auspices of the public health committee of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce. The city finances are in such shape at the present time, however, that adoption of the entire project

is deemed impracticable, but a campaign has been planned for propaganda officer, a position that has for many years been held by a physician, until next July, as at that time the annual city budget will be made up, and an effort is then to be made to provide for a large increase in funds to allow the health board to carry out the project.

## Closing of Schools Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A resolution condemning "the wholesale and indiscriminate closing by the state and local boards of health of schools which have adequate medical inspection and supervision during the epidemics of contagious and infectious disease," was adopted by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in convention here. The department proposed other measures.

## DEMOBILIZATION PROGRESS SHOWN

Chief of Staff of the United  
States Army Tells of Plans  
for Returning Men Now in  
Service Across the Atlantic

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Demobilization of the army has released, up to Friday, 1,301,959 officers and men, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, announces. Of the total, 77,342 were officers. Demobilization orders now have reached a total of 1,571,000.

Revised figures on the movement of United States troops to France, made public by General March, showed that up to Nov. 11, 1918, a total of 2,056,122 men had been carried, of whom 1,047,374 were carried in British ships. On the return movement, up to Feb. 28, 352,922 men had been embarked from France, and of these British ships were available for only 75,744, or 21 per cent, compared with more than 50 per cent on the movement across.

General March cited these figures as one reason for the slower return of troops, the British ships being employed at this time in repatriating British troops. Up to Feb. 20, he said, 284,919 men actually had landed in this country from France. The port of New York received 73 per cent of these. Brest continues to be the main reliance of the embarkation service, having handled more than one-half of the home-bound contingents.

Applications from officers for commissions in the reserve corps now total 21,324. There are five colonels, 14 lieutenant-colonels, and 378 majors included in this total.

Applications for commissions in the regular establishment have been filled by 12,005 men.

Units assigned to early convoy home from France, announced by the War Department, include:

The complete thirtieth division, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina national guard.

The twelfth and twenty-seventh engineer regiments; companies 60, 81, 82, 104, 107, 115 and 137, transportation corps; company 106, transportation corps; and casual company 5, transportation corps; company 108, transportation corps; and casual No. 9, transportation corps; companies 92, 93, 94, 98, 102, 20 and 129, transportation corps; companies 95 and 96, transportation corps.

The following organizations of the twentieth engineers: Headquarters first battalion, medical detachment, first, second, third and fifth companies. The following organizations of the eighteenth engineers: Headquarters, companies B, C, D and F, one hundred and eighty-second and three hundred and forty-first aero squadrons; twenty-seventh engineers, base hospital No. 28, and eight hundredth aero squadron, flights A and B.

Ordnance casual companies 22 to 29, inclusive, and the attached medical detachment, eighty-sixth aero squadron, base hospitals Nos. 68, 26, 70, 9, one with unit D, attached and No. 67.

The following tank corps units: Brigade headquarters of the three hundred and fourth brigade, medical detachment of the three hundred and third battalion, medical detachment of the three hundred and twenty-eighth battalion. Medical detachment of the three hundred and forty-fourth battalion, and the medical detachment of the three hundred and twenty-first repair and salvage company, and casual detachment of the three hundred and fourth brigade.

## TESTIMONY IN FISH CASE TRIAL BEGINS

Directors and Principal Stock-  
holders of Bay State Fishing  
Company Charged in Court  
With Creating a Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the trial in the Superior Criminal Court of the directors and principal stockholders of the Bay State Fishing Company on indictments charging them with having created a monopoly to control prices of ground fish at the Boston Fish Pier, where 90 per cent of such fish consumed in the north-eastern part of the United States is landed, is resumed today, the prosecution will have outlined its case, and the first witness, Arthur P. French, the attorney for the Bay State Fishing Company, will begin his testimony.

The criminal trial is the third formal proceeding brought with the object of regulating the business at the Boston Fish Pier. The State of Massachusetts built the pier eight years ago for the benefit of the fish consumers of New England, but leased it to 40 dealers for a term of 30 years at a rental, which several state officials have claimed was at a price which gave the dealers a bonus. The first proceeding was the suit brought under the United States Anti-Trust Law in the United States District Court two years ago, and which was tried early this winter in the Court of Appeals. Arguments in this case began in that court today. The second proceeding was the investigation by a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature a year ago, which resulted in the appointment of a recess committee to formulate a new fish policy for the State. This committee will report some plan during the present month.

The federal proceedings and the legislative investigation brought out the fact that the Bay State Company at the fish pier, is a Maine corporation, formed three years ago as a successor to a Massachusetts corporation of the same name. It has a fleet of steam trawlers, which land about 30 per cent of all the fish brought to the fish pier and through its control of eight of the 40 dealer firms on the pier, it has access to the New England Fish Exchange, where the other 70 per cent of the fish brought in is sold at auction.

The criminal proceedings were brought by the Attorney-General of Massachusetts on the allegation that the Bay State Fishing Company frequently exercised its power to fix the price of fish for the consumers in the eastern part of the United States, through the ability of the eight dealers to bid up prices for fish on the exchange to any point they saw fit, and then offering the product of their steam trawlers, not on the exchange, but to the outside trade at lower rates, and thereby compelling other dealers to conform to their rates and stand a loss.

The prosecution also charged in its opening that a portion of the \$8,000,000 capital stock of the Bay State was water, and that Frederick M. Dyer of New York, the promoter of the present company received a bonus of \$2,500,000 in common stock for organizing the company. In addition the prosecution alleges that excessive salaries have been paid to the officers of the Bay State and to the managers

of the eight dealer companies controlled by the larger organization and that the dividends, especially during the past year, were also excessive. The Assistant Attorney-General stated in his opening that the prosecution would attempt to show that the stockholders of the Bay State made 300 per cent on the capital invested, that the officers of the company had advanced the price of fish from 2 cents to 13 cents a pound, and that small dealers had been forced out of business.

Mr. French was expected today to describe the organization of the present Maine corporation and the circumstances by which four of the directors of the Massachusetts corporation, all Boston (Massachusetts) bankers, H. L. Hallett, Calen Stone, F. C. Dumaine and Arthur Wainwright, were retained. Mr. Hallett, who is president of the Fourth and Atlantic National Bank, was not indicted with the other three because of his appearance before the legislative investigation.

## UNIVERSITY IN FRANCE FOR AMERICAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An American Army university which will provide three months' courses in engineering, liberal and fine arts, natural science, music and other subjects for soldiers who cannot attend European universities is to be established in France at Beaune, a small town near Dijon, by order of General Pershing, according to the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Agricultural exhibits, prepared by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with this organization, are to be sent there as a permanent feature. The Y. M. C. A. is to move the main office of its Army Educational Commission from Paris to Beaune. Col. Ira L. Reeves has been made military commander of the university which is to open in a few days.

## BETTER HOUSING PROVISIONS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Owing to the cessation of building operations during the war, there is immediate need for the construction of 700,000 houses in the United States, to meet the shortage of housing and to combat high rental charges prevailing in many sections, according to Leslie W. Sprague of the information department of the War Department's Labor and Industries Division, who spoke before the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday. He said it was estimated that \$1,000,000,000 is required for road building.

## FUND MAY BE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—It is reported that the Republicans will not sanction the granting to the Governor of this State of the \$50,000 which he has asked to meet the expenses of a reconstruction commission to cope with New York's post-war problems, as they consider that its purpose is chiefly political, especially since the investigations thus far made have been confined, so they feel, almost wholly to offices held by Republicans. Private subscribers thus far have furnished the funds for these investigations, it is said.

## PROGRESSIVES TO USE THEIR POWER

Leaders Will Confer on Policies  
and Candidate to Be Backed  
for President—No Intima-  
tion of Forming Third Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement has been made through William Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa, a Progressive, that within a very few days the Progressive Republicans in Congress will meet with leading Progressives throughout the country either in Washington or Chicago and consider matters pertaining to their attitude on national policies for the period between now and the presidential election of 1920.

They will also discuss the probable candidate to be backed for President. It was given clearly to be understood that there is no intimation at all of a third party, the main object being to stabilize and use to the utmost effect the great political and strategic advantages which the solid block of Progressive Republicans will have in the new Congress.

The conference will be held soon after adjournment, and Senator Kenyon hazarded the idea that it would be held either in Washington or Chicago. The selection of a candidate to be backed by the Progressive element will be based on purely national questions. On the question of international policies there is a sharp division in Progressive ranks as a result of the very uncompromising attitude Senator Borah has taken on the League of Nations.

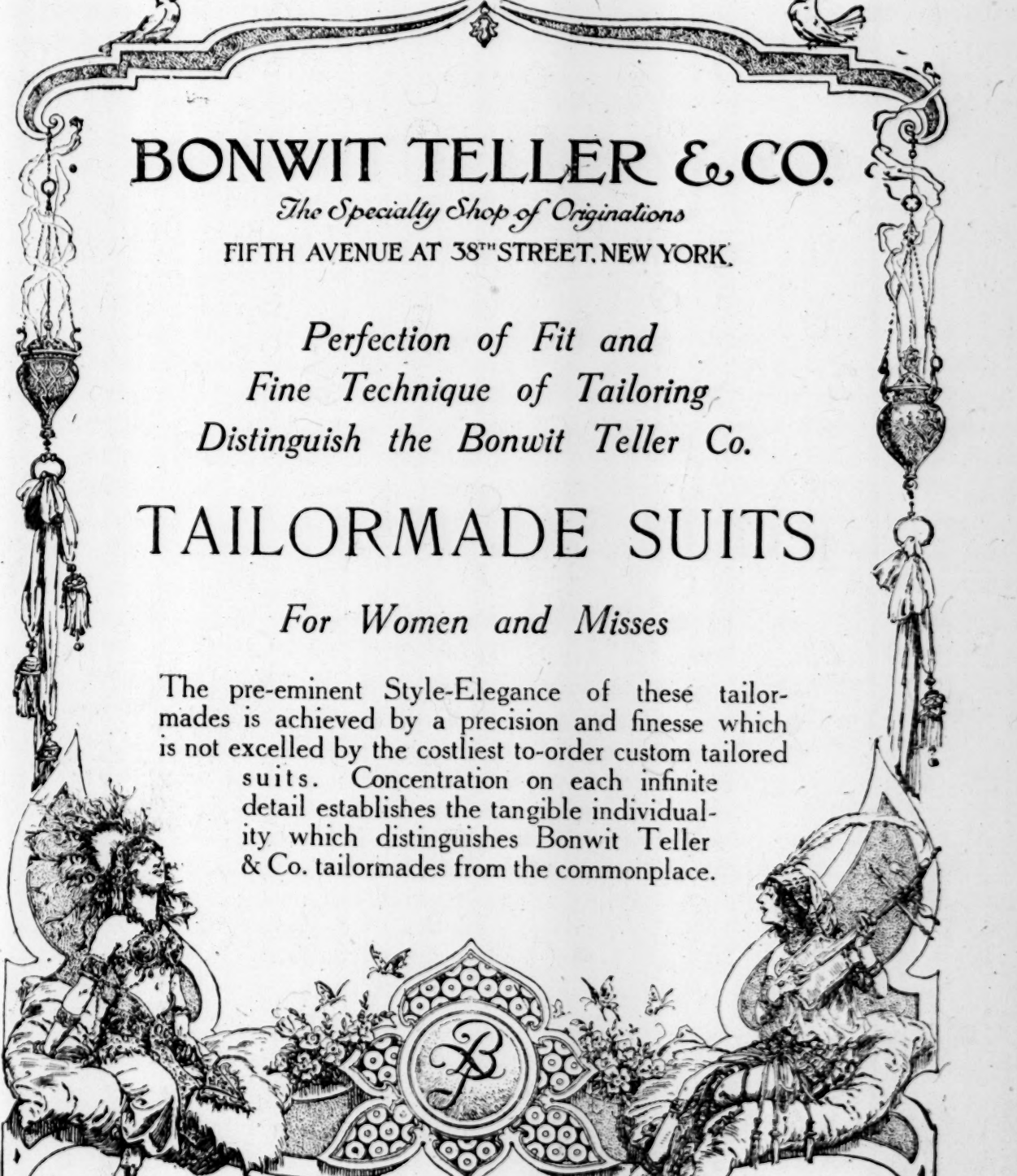
William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, and Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, are usually regarded as the leaders of the Progressives. Unlike Senator Borah, Senator Johnson has carefully abstained from going on record on the League of Nations. In many respects Senator Kenyon himself is believed to be eminently qualified for leadership. With all his earnestness in support of progressive legislation to rid the social and economic system of admitted evils and inequalities, he seldom loses sight of the other side of a question.

There is no talk at all of secession. In fact, any such ideas are discouraged by the leaders. The aim is to organize fully and be in a position to throw all their strength and influence into the scale in behalf of a progressive platform and policies. At the forthcoming conference a program of such legislation will be considered and acted on in the new Congress. At the same time a contest in the Senate to secure more influence in legislation, especially finance, will receive consideration.

## RATES ARE SAID TO FAVOR EASTERN MILLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Existing railroad rates on printing, book, and wrapping paper in eastern territory were held to give undue advantage to mills in New England and eastern trunk line points over mills located at Kalamazoo and other Michigan points, in a tentative report made by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner.



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Everything in Linens

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## BELFAST SEEKING BETTER EDUCATION

Special Committee of Belfast Chamber of Commerce Has Drafted Proposals to Be Embodied in Parliamentary Bill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—The committee of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, with the managers of the Protestant schools and leading educationists, which has been drafting proposals to be embodied in a parliamentary bill to improve education in Belfast, has now completed its labors, and the draft proposals have been submitted to the special education committee appointed by the Belfast Corporation. This corporation committee at present consists of 13 members of the City Council and the following co-opted members: The Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore (the Right Rev. Dr. D'Arcy), the Rev. Dr. Blinham, a former moderator of the General Assembly and a commissioner of national education; the Rev. W. H. Smyth, Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church; Mr. James Doyle, representing the national school teachers; Mr. H. M. Pollock, J. P.; and Mr. Adam Duffin, L.L.D., representing the education section of the Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. R. T. Martin, a member of the Senate of Queen's University, Belfast. The committee will further consider the draft proposals, and may introduce amendments, but it is not expected that the proposals will be altered in any essential detail.

The draft proposals are divided into a number of clauses, the first of which constitutes the Belfast Corporation as the Local Education Authority. The Education Authority will be empowered to borrow money for the purposes of the bill and to levy an "education rate" on the same basis as the poor rate. The Education Authority is to constitute a general education committee to superintend the general administration of educational work within its area. It will consist of one representative of each municipal ward in the city, and not less than two-thirds of as many co-opted members, including a representative, or representatives, of (a) the parents of children attending the schools under the control of the Education Authority; (b) the teachers in such schools; (c) existing managers or others who, in the opinion of the Education Authority, would be useful on the committee; (d) the general education committee, to be reappointed yearly after each corporation election.

### Committee's Powers

The general education committee is to have power to appoint the managers or sub-committees of management for schools, or groups of schools, which may include persons not members of the general committee. Due regard being paid in such appointments, to the religious or denominational beliefs of the parents of the children in the district to be served by the schools under the control of such managers or committees. The general committee may delegate such of the powers as it thinks fit from time to time to such sub-committees, subject to such regulations as the Education Authority may determine, and it is to have all the powers and duties of the Education Authority in regard to the general management and supervision of the schools, and all the powers hitherto exercised by the present managers and patrons, provided that the Education Authority shall retain and exercise the powers with regard to (a) the raising of money by rate or loan and general control of expenditure; (b) the acquisition of land, etc. The Education Authority will have power to acquire land for the purposes of building, either by agreement or compulsorily, and the Land Clauses Act is to apply in the case of compulsory acquisition, but it is to have no compulsory power with regard to existing schools.

The shortage of school accommodation for over 15,000 children in Belfast is also provided for, and the Education Authority is to have power (a) to build, equip, and maintain new schools, and (b) to apply to the National Board of Education for grants for that purpose, the schools to be vested in the Education Authority or the national board, as may be arranged, and to be managed and controlled by the general education committee, exercising power either directly or through such manager or sub-committee as it may appoint.

In such schools there shall be a right of entry for religious instruction during the time set apart for that purpose by ministers or other agents of the religious denominations of the children attending the schools approved by the authorities of the churches to which they belong; and it shall be permissible for teachers in such schools to give religious instruction to children of their own denomination. As far as possible, there shall be a fair proportion between the teachers and the children attending each school as regards religious denomination.

The Education Authority will also have power to take over any existing school by arrangement, provided that due regard is paid to the interests of the existing teachers in such schools. The time set apart for religious instruction in these schools is not to be less than under their former management, and the Education Authority is to give facilities for the holding of religious examinations. Any question as to the due fulfillment of these conditions which may arise shall be referred to the National Board of Education, whose decision shall be final. The Education Authority is also to be empowered to contribute to the maintenance, equipment, or improvement of schools not under its control, provided that such schools satisfy it as to the adequate provision of proper accommodation, comply with the re-



Mountains of the Caucasus

## IN THE OSSETIAN CAUCASUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Khirkh Range, Adai Khokh and Zikhvarga have truly the flavor of Hindustan and the Himalaya, but they are from the nomenclature of the Ossetian Caucasus. In visiting these mountains, however, the traveler is distinctly impressed with the spirit of the East. "Here is the type of Scythian shepherd swathed in huge sheepskin coats and uncouth cloth shaggy trappings," is the observation of one visitor, "their caps of fur indistinguishable from their raven locks."

"There is everywhere a touch of the Iranian," writes another, "for the Caucasus belongs ethnographically to Persia, and despite their ruder—a modern innovation—the country people have the shuffling gait of the East and the oriental fashion of squatting." Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia notes of the Caucasian Range: "Its beetling cliffs were bare of snow in places, and here and there a deep gorge or ravine looked like the scar of some Titan wound upon its face. . . . Far in the distance I could picture the desolate peak where the demi-dei [Prometheus] lay chained in fetters because he had stolen the fire of heaven as a boon for man."

From the point of view of the alpinist it is a magnificent region. Here, south of Vladikavkaz, are real giants, Kasbek and Gimarai Khokh and their fellows little short of 17,000 feet, with passes and glaciers of great scenic importance.

"Kasbek is a solitary, classical mountain," writes the great English mountaineer, Freshfield, "not a Gothic, pinnacled ridge, and when it stands up at sundown, high above the vapors that fill the hollows at its base, cold and pure against a lemon sky, the passing traveler does not wonder at its fame." It is in such company as this that Adai Khokh with its 15,244 feet of height finds itself.

The Ossetes in whose territory these great peaks are placed, have been termed by the Russians, "the gentlemen of the mountains." They have dwelt in the same country under different names since the dawn of history. They had an early civilization, and they preserve most ancient customs. For these reasons they constitute an interesting study to the ethnologist.

Zikhvarga, from which the view in the accompanying illustration is taken, the Teforga of the earlier centuries into the region—such is the way that differently attuned ears translate the same unfamiliar sounds—lies a bit aside from the main range, and for this reason is an admirable viewpoint, whether for the picturesque or for the survey of the country for conquest. Holder, an Englishman, who thought himself to be the first to make his way to the summit, came with the latter purpose in mind. He found on the very top a stoneman, which he credited to local hunters. He learned later

that it had been put up by Signor Vittorio Sella, the Italian mountain-photographer, whose object was the picturesque. Sella told afterward how he and Holder played at hide and seek, for on climbing Borjula a few days later, he had come upon the tracks of Holder's party.

Borjula is the great mountain filling the middle distance, and right of the picture. It is T-shaped, and has a spur running directly toward the observer. Adai Khokh—khokh is simply Ossetian for mountain—is the great peaked range in the background.

This is a wonderful country for the pedestrian and climber, and even its minor summits have beauties of their own. Grahm in his "Vagabond in the Caucasus"—he was a tramp wandering by himself and absolutely care-free—paints a stirring word picture of dawn in these mountains.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australia recognizes that her period of isolation has ended. The cable messages predict that Handley-Page biplanes will presently reach Australia by air from London, and a company has been formed in Australia for the purpose of establishing aerial communication with Britain. The second factor in abolishing isolation has been the extension of the wireless range. Radio stations in Australia have regularly received long-distance messages tapped out from Nauen in Germany, and official wireless dispatches of the United States Government, coming via Honolulu, have been excellent propaganda matter for the Australian press. Recently Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, sent a wireless message from London to Melbourne. The near future will probably see important developments in wireless communication.

### INTERRED ALIENS PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The problem of the interned enemy aliens has not yet been solved by Australia, although a report on the subject has been received by the federal government. It is the intention, however, of the Minister for Defense to publish photographs of interned enemy aliens, showing their condition at the end of four years, and side by side to reproduce photographs of Australians who had been interned in Germany; the contrast in the appearance of the men will tell its own story.

### FEDERAL CLEMENCY TO IRISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As a sequel to the conclusion of the armistice, the federal government has decided to release the members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood now interned in Australia, with the possible exception of Dryer, whose case is being further considered. Clemency has also been extended to a number of persons who have been punished for displaying the red flag.

## COOPERATION IN RUSSIA DOOMED

Bolsheviki, Afraid of Cooperative Societies With Their Deep Roots Amongst the People, Have Made Them Powerless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"One of the peculiarities of Russian life during the last 10 years was the unusually rapid growth of Russian cooperative societies," writes Aradna Tyrkova in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. "It began after the first revolution. In the course of a few years the whole of Russia was covered with a network of cooperative societies, both urban and rural. The Tzarist Government did not especially favor this form of social self-help. The police kept a suspicious eye on cooperative societies. The formation of district—not to speak of Pan-Russian—unions of societies was not permitted. But at the same time the Ministry of Agriculture, at the head of which stood the clever and energetic Minister Krivosheina, gave credit and assistance to rural cooperative societies. This was one of the contradictions of the autocratic régime, which was afraid of any independent activity or of any rise of thought and energy among the people, but was at the same time obliged to assist economic progress, as otherwise it would have been impossible to cover the growing expenditure of an enormous empire.

"The present Moscow autocrats—the Bolsheviki—are likewise afraid of cooperation, with the deep roots it puts forth among the masses. Just because cooperation has an influence, because the chief leaders in the cooperative committees and central unions are mostly men of sound, statesmanlike views, the Bolsheviki are trying, step by step, to weaken this too independent organization.

### Allied Help Asked

"At the present time, one of the most prominent cooperators, K. Kropovskov, is in London. He is a member of the delegation of various parties and

organizations which has just arrived in Western Europe from the south of Russia. Monarchists, Cadets, and Socialists have united under the common watchword of war on Bolshevism, and the reestablishment of Russia as one whole. The delegation has come to inform the Allies of the state of affairs, and to insist on their intervening as soon as possible. As yet, the results of their journey have not been particularly brilliant, as European politicians evidently find it hard to form an idea of what Bolshevism is, and of the destruction it brings in its train.

"As regards cooperation in particular, K. Kropovskov considers that no Tzarist decrees and prohibitions were so fatal to cooperation as the Bolshevist régime has been. The cooperative societies have been affected by the general economic ruin. Russia has been broken up into a number of territories at war with one another and with Soviet Moscow. Communication between the different territories, and especially any commerce, is beset with such difficulties, and sometimes even dangers, that prices have risen to fabulous heights. In Kiev a man's suit cost 2000 rubles, in places not seized by the Bolsheviki, i. e., in the South, the Don territory, Northern Caucasus, and Siberia, cooperation continues to exist, but as it was founded on business connections and relations with the whole of Russia, of course the isolation of the separate parts from one another has weakened not only private, but cooperative enterprise as well.

"But the position is still worse in the central provinces, and that part of the North which is in the power of the Soviets. By a series of soviet decrees, cooperation has been rendered completely powerless. In its spirit it must be a free and voluntary union. The Bolsheviki have ordered every citizen to be registered in some cooperative society. They have made cooperation obligatory. They have turned the members of a cooperative society into government officials, and have introduced degrading compulsion and coercion, by means of which they promise to turn Russia into an earthly paradise, and meanwhile they have turned it into a desert.

"In their attempts to deceive the public opinion of Europe and America, the Bolsheviki sometimes sent official telegrams, saying that cooperative organizations had acknowledged their authority. Of course this was not true. The men at the head of cooperative organizations, are forced to submit to the decrees, as they do not think themselves justified in coming to an open rupture with the authorities. Cooperation is the last hope, the last economic refuge of the people, who are literally perishing from the mad and criminal Bolshevist adventure. But there has not been, and indeed there cannot be, any official acknowledgment of the Bolsheviki on the part of the cooperators, as the principal and well-known organization, the Central Union of Cooperative Societies, has never once been able to hold a general meeting of representatives. And this is the only institution which has the right to make such responsible decisions. The Central Union, which possesses hundreds of millions of rubles, is now in the same position as that of the rich and powerful cooperative societies of Belgium during the German occupation, or, rather, in a far worse position. Even the Germans did not always intrude into the intimate affairs of social organizations, as the Bolsheviki do systematically.

### Blackmailing Central Union

"The spirit they have inspired in the employees, especially among the workmen, may be seen by the fact that some time ago part of the watchmen

and workmen of the Central Union in Moscow came to the committee and announced that, as they wished to serve the Soviet and to enlist in the Red Army, they demanded that the committee should pay them their wages several months in advance. The amount demanded was a very large one, and the committee refused. Then the brave warriors arrested the whole administrative staff, and announced that they would not let them go until the money was paid.

"This time the attempt at blackmail was not successful. The committee announced that they considered the funds of the Central Union as the property of the people, and that no one could, by any means, make them consent to such a criminal misappropriation of the people's property.

"It is far more difficult to withstand the organized and ruinous pressure of the Bolshevist decrees, which all resolve themselves into a complete subordination of cooperative societies to the Soviet commissaries. In fact, it may be said that, in Russia of the Soviets, cooperative societies are blighted by the impossibility of acting independently.

"Side by side with cooperative societies of consumers in Russia, there have always been cooperative societies of producers. During the war the unions had become very strong and wealthy. The Central Union and local united cooperative societies acquired a number of undertakings. These acquisitions increased during the revolution, when private industry was unable to cope with the general social disorganization. The cooperative organizations became the owners of flour mills, soap works, oil mills, sweet factories, shoe factories, canneries, and agricultural machinery works. Some of them even those purchased by comparatively small district cooperative unions, are valued at tens of millions of rubles. This gives some idea of how rich Russian cooperative societies are in resources and initiative.

### No Fuel or Raw Material

"But at the present time all this has come to a standstill. All these undertakings, founded on half-socialistic cooperative rules, are as paralyzed as the private undertakings which have suffered from the workmen's control. They have no fuel or raw material, neither can they get any machinery. They are cut off from the Western markets which fed Russian industry with the higher grades of goods, while in the Russian markets there is nothing except Bolshevist decrees on nationalization and socialization. Thus the Bolsheviki are trying to strangle the most democratic and organized form of the economic life of the nation.

"But at the present time all this has come to a standstill. All these undertakings, founded on half-socialistic cooperative rules, are as paralyzed as the private undertakings which have suffered from the workmen's control. They have no fuel or raw material, neither can they get any machinery. They are cut off from the Western markets which fed Russian industry with the higher grades of goods, while in the Russian markets there is nothing except Bolshevist decrees on nationalization and socialization. Thus the Bolsheviki are trying to strangle the most democratic and organized form of the economic life of the nation.

"Apparently in this case the Bolsheviki themselves, frightened by the bony grip of famine, for a time at least, gave full scope to free cooperative enterprise which, in its essence, is as inimical to them as any other form of independence, any manifestation of organized national will."

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## AN IMPERIAL LOAN POOL IS PROPOSED

Suggestion Made in Australia for  
the Establishment of a Loan  
Commission to Take Over  
the Imperial War Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia is  
proposing an imperial loan commis-  
sion to take over the war debts of  
various parts of the Empire, thus sav-  
ing millions of pounds in cheaper in-  
terest. The scheme was explained by  
Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister  
at the Premiers Conference in Mel-  
bourne at the end of January. The  
following report appeared in the  
Melbourne Argus:

"In introducing the scheme, Mr. Watt said the war had established very close relationships with our kin over-  
seas, and he believed that a pooling of  
financial effort was now as practicable  
as it was desirable. One might say  
it was the duty of the several parts of  
the Empire to carry together the  
financial war load just as they had  
united in the effort of the actual war.  
Such a combination would be power-  
ful beyond anything that had hitherto  
existed in the financial world, and  
would result in the saving of millions  
of money to the Empire. The Com-  
monwealth proposed the following  
scheme: An Empire debt commission  
to be created to take over the war  
debts of the United Kingdom, Canada,  
Australia, New Zealand, India, South  
Africa, and various other portions of  
the Empire, each government to have  
representation on the commission, to  
be on an assigned basis, either of debt  
or population; all debts at Dec. 31,  
1919, to be taken over, and all sinking  
and redemption funds then existing to  
be vested in the commission, interest  
on principal moneys falling due after  
that date to be paid by the commission,  
and the debts to be converted into one  
large stock as they matured; the com-  
mission to have discretion to establish  
more than one common stock, and to  
convert loans before maturity; all the  
terms and conditions of issues of the  
common stock or stocks to be deter-  
mined by the commission; each gov-  
ernment to pay to the commission a  
fixed annuity equal to the yearly  
annuity payable by the government at  
Dec. 31, 1919, in respect of interest,  
expenses of paying interest, and con-  
tributions toward redemption of debt.  
Annuity in Installments

The annuity, explained Mr. Watt,  
would be paid in such installments as  
might be desired by the commission,  
and would run until the debts had been  
over, including debts converted into  
common stock, had been repaid to the  
public creditors. If at any time the  
annuity was not sufficient to cover 5s.  
on every £100 of debt taken over, in  
addition to interest and expenses, the  
government concerned would make  
good the deficiency by payment to the  
commission, in addition to the annuity.  
The amount of payments made by a  
government to the commission in  
excess of what was paid by the  
commission for interest and expenses  
on the debts taken over from that gov-  
ernment, including debts converted  
into common stock, would be treated  
as payment toward the redemption  
of the principal owed by that govern-  
ment. The commission would keep  
account of the obligations of each  
government, charging and discharg-  
ing them both in respect of principal  
and interest. For that purpose the  
commission would have power to de-  
cide how much common stock or  
stocks was chargeable to each gov-  
ernment and how much of the earn-  
ings of general investment was to be  
credited to each. Additional loans  
necessary in consequence of the war  
would be raised by the commission.

Full control of all war debts and  
their conversion into common stock  
or stocks would be undertaken by the  
commission, which, out of moneys to  
be paid to it by the various gov-  
ernments, would, in the course of time,  
fully pay off the debts. With a sink-  
ing fund of at least one quarter of  
1 per cent per annum the whole debt  
would be paid off in 72 years at the  
latest, on the assumption that funds  
invested would earn an average of 4  
per cent per annum. But in many  
cases sinking fund contributions  
would be more than 5s. for each  
£100, and as the considerable reduc-  
tion of interest likely to be effected by  
the commission would also go to a  
re-employment of principal, the extinction  
of the debt would occur much before  
the expiration of the 72 years. There  
was, of course, the possibility that  
interest might increase for a time.  
His own opinion was that it had al-  
ready reached something like a max-  
imum. It was for that reason that  
payments to the commission were  
proposed in addition to the annuity if  
necessary.

Money in Cheapest Market  
The commission would have discre-  
tion to raise redemption loans in for-  
eign countries as well as in Great  
Britain and the Dominions. Thus  
money would always be obtained in

the cheapest market. The scheme  
aimed at securing for the Dominions  
a share in the greater borrowing  
power of Great Britain and the low  
rate of interest thereby obtainable.  
Some might object that the Dominions  
were asking for an advantage at the  
expense of the United Kingdom, but  
he thought that the mother country  
herself would gain by joining in a  
great Empire effort. A continuing ap-  
propriation of revenues for the moneys  
to be paid to the commission would  
have to be passed by each government,  
and, as an additional safeguard, the  
Dominion laws might be fortified by  
enactments of the United Kingdom.  
The Commonwealth Government pro-  
posed to take an early opportunity of  
making the necessary representations  
to the Government of the United King-  
dom and the other governments con-  
cerned, recommending this proposal.

In conclusion, Mr. Watt stated that,  
so far as it had yet been developed,  
the proposal related only to the war  
debt. If it proved acceptable, however,  
it extended to include some, if not all,  
of the public debt existing before the war.  
If the states felt desirous of being in-  
cluded in any such proposal after con-  
sideration, they should make repre-  
sentations through the Commonwealth.  
The matter was worthy of careful  
study.

## PRODUCTION AND USES OF INDIAN TURMERIC

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is regarded by some botan-  
ists as a native of India, but the  
finest qualities were introduced into  
India from China or Cochinchina.  
The plant is nowadays extensively  
cultivated all over India for its  
rhizome (root stock). There are two  
forms: the hard, highly colored  
rhizome used as a yellow dyestuff, and  
the fairly soft, pale-colored, edible  
root that is employed as a condiment.  
In European trade the China, Madras,  
Cochin, Bengal, and Java grades are  
recognized. Exports to the United  
States have been nearly all for use as  
a dye. The total exports to the  
United States from all parts in the  
Madras presidency for the six months  
ended June 30, 1918, were 1,745,924  
pounds, valued at about Rs. 34 lakhs.

Turmeric is not grown more than  
once in three years. The cost of cul-  
tivation seems to be about Rs. 120 per  
acre. When prepared as a condiment  
the root is called manjal, and when  
prepared as a dye it is called manjal.  
Various systems of preparing the rhiz-  
omes for the market are practiced.  
In Bengal they are cleaned, stripped  
of the fibrous roots, and heated grad-  
ually in earthen pots, the mouths of  
which are carefully closed by lids.  
The rhizomes are thus stewed in their  
own juice. Afterward they are dried  
in the sun for nearly a week, being  
protected at night from dew. In  
Madras the rhizomes are boiled in  
water and dried in the sun. In the  
Punjab the drying is done by artificial  
heat. When intended to be used as a  
dye, the rhizomes are boiled a second  
time and powdered while still wet, and  
a decoction is made of this paste with  
water. The dye attaches itself read-  
ily to wool, silk or cotton, and mor-  
dants are rarely required. Calcutta  
dyers, however, obtain a brilliant yel-  
low by mixing turmeric with carbo-  
nate of soda.

The principal use of turmeric in  
India at the present day is as an aux-  
iliary to such other dyes as al (Mo-  
rinda citrifolia), safflower (*Carthamus  
tinctorius*), and lac (*Tachardia*), and  
in the production of shades of green  
along with indigo. It is still fairly  
largely employed in calico printing  
and in coloring native-made paper.  
In Bengal it is extensively employed  
in dyeing cotton cloths and toys and  
other articles of sola pith (*Aschynom-  
ma aspera*). In Europe, turmeric  
is still employed in dyeing compound  
shades of wool, usually in conjunc-  
tion with orchil (a purple lichen dye  
from *Rocella tinctoria* and indigo  
extract. It is rarely used on silk. In  
chemistry turmeric is employed to  
make turmeric paper, the latter being  
used as a common test for alkalis, the  
chemical action of which turns the  
paper from a yellow color to brown or  
red. Turmeric is also said to be  
employed to color varnishes. The  
ports to which turmeric is chiefly  
shipped are Marseilles, Genoa, Lon-  
don, New York, and formerly Ham-  
burg and Trieste.

## LANGUAGE BILLS INTRODUCED IN IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—A bill has  
been introduced in the Iowa Senate  
providing that the English language  
shall be the only language spoken up  
to and including the eighth grade.  
This bill, if it becomes a law, will  
affect all schools, private, parochial,  
and public. This is a companion bill  
to one that was introduced in the  
House recently, known as the Dean  
bill, and which had been reported for  
passage by that body.

## ECLIPSE OF DATIST PARTY IN SPAIN

Señor Dato, Leader of Monarchi-  
cal Conservatives, Was Mainly  
Responsible for Spain's Un-  
happy Neutral Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Some develop-  
ments and transformations are tak-  
ing place in Spanish politics at the  
present time which, in view of the in-  
ternational situation, are peculiarly  
interesting. In the first place, it was  
recently reported that an effort was  
being prepared by the Datist official  
Conservatives whereby, when the  
Count de Romanones fell into difficul-  
ties (which they considered must be  
very soon, since no government in  
Spain in these days appears to have  
any staying power at all), they would  
be able to step in as a complete party  
and resume government in the old way  
of the alternating party system. In  
this system Señor Dato, leader of  
these official monarchial Conserva-  
tives, has never lost faith, though  
practically all other parties have, and  
the Count de Romanones openly  
abandoned it long ago.

Upon the story of these Conserva-  
tive ambitions and arrangements be-  
lieved to be in the hands of the  
Conservatives it is clear that he would  
be willing to act in a coalition with  
the Conservatives if it were thought to  
be to the national advantage, even  
though at that time it did not appear  
that his ministry was in the least  
danger, the case on the contrary being  
that it was enjoying the full advan-  
tages of the popularity of the move  
that had been made in the way of get-  
ting into contact with the victorious  
ente. Now, Señor Dato, then For-  
eign Minister, was the first to with-  
draw from the National Ministry over  
which Señor Maura presided last year.  
He gave a diplomatic excuse, and it  
was thought at the time—the end of  
last October—that he was retiring in  
order to gather the Conservative  
forces together, but there is another  
view, namely, that he was in extreme  
difficulties with his policy, which had  
been weak and yielding to the Ger-  
mans to the uttermost degree, and it  
was clear by this time that the Ger-  
man cause was hopeless.

### Conservative Ministry Unlikely

His departure was the beginning of  
the end of the Maura National Cabinet  
which, with every opportunity of play-  
ing a strong part to the perpetual  
advantage of Spain when it came to  
power last spring, threw away every  
opportunity by its weak pro-German  
pandering; and it is the most dam-  
aging criticism against the Count de  
Romanones, of which his enemies  
make the most, that he remained a  
member of this ministry which was  
consistently acting in a contrary  
sense to that embraced by his own  
off-expressed Alliedophile sentiments,  
notably in the way in which, with  
great bombast, it gave Germany notice  
to stop her depredations and then did  
nothing.

Since then, and especially in recent  
times, with the Peace Conference as-  
sembled in Paris, and with Spain's  
present position so very unsatisfac-  
tory as the result of the policy which  
she has pursued in the last four years,  
for which Señor Dato himself was  
responsible more than any other man,  
it is clear that the late Foreign Min-  
ister has become very anxious about  
his position, and there is little doubt  
that the suggestions that have been  
made concerning the possible return  
to power of the Conservatives were  
put forth by him in the way of feelers.  
If so, the result cannot be satisfac-  
tory to him. Nothing could be less  
likely to succeed in Spain at present  
than a Conservative government of  
the type that endured up to the time  
of the last Dato Ministry. It would  
do neither for foreign nor for home  
policy because, with the democratic  
elements asserting themselves more  
and more every day, and social legisla-  
tion of a most sympathetic character  
being urgently necessary, Señor  
Dato's record especially in connection  
with the August revolutionary strike  
of 1917, stands heavily against him.

Now, by way of further assisting his  
very doubtful prospects, as it would  
appear, the Marqués de Lema, who  
was Foreign Minister in a Dato cabi-  
net, comes forward with various argu-

ments indicating or suggesting that  
the Conservatives might have made  
more of the present situation than  
the Count de Romanones has. He is  
reminded, however, by critics that the  
Conservative Party have not come out  
of the war period with so much credit  
as to be able to present themselves to  
the entente statesmen of France and  
England. "Without putting in the  
accidental sentiments of the chief  
of the Conservatives and his Foreign  
Minister," says El Sol, "it is necessary  
to recall that our foreign policy dur-  
ing the Conservative periods was ut-  
terly mistaken, and in consequence  
very grave prejudices, and even in-  
juries were occasioned to France and  
England which are not easily forgot-  
ten." Señor Manuel Aznar, the editor,  
makes this note: "I have gleaned in  
Paris the definite impression (ac-  
quired in various circles) that Señor  
Dato could not at this moment nego-  
tiate with the Allies concerning the  
solutions of problems of such extreme  
importance to Spain. Hence, allowing  
that the reasoning of the Marqués de  
Lema is correct, it would be necessary  
to confess that the French and Eng-  
lish chancelleries have been wholly  
mistaken in their judgment of the  
Conservative policy of Spain. And  
that, for various reasons, is not at  
all likely."

### Señor Dato's Policy

The exact nature of Señor Dato's  
foreign policy in all its subtlety has  
been indicated over and over again in  
this paper at the time of those crises  
when it was most in evidence. It is  
not suggested that Señor Dato has  
any strong pro-German sympathies;  
it would be no surprise to know that  
he had none at all. But on the other  
hand he was no definite friend of  
the entente, but was an out-and-out  
Spanish neutralist of the extreme  
kind, who was determined, if possible  
to remain friends with everybody to  
the end, no matter whose interests  
might suffer in the process, so that  
when peace was signed Spain would  
derive the maximum benefit from it.  
With this policy he coupled a belief  
that Germany could not be beaten.  
Hence he stood exactly for the Span-  
ish general policy as it has been  
known, and he made no other  
claim, and he made no other  
claim, that Madrid has pursued for four  
and a half years, and for which she is now  
doomed to pay such a heavy price.  
The strange thing is that, such was  
Señor Dato's subtlety, that many peo-  
ple were willing to believe he was the  
active friend of the Allies, and articles  
praising him appeared in London and  
Paris newspapers of the first conse-  
quence, which is only another indica-  
tion of the small extent to which  
Spanish affairs are understood abroad.

Señor Dato is now evidently under-  
going his eclipse, and he may find it  
difficult to assert himself to any ex-  
tent again. The hints as to the pos-  
sibility of a Conservative government  
having proved disappointing, he has  
just held a meeting of former Conserva-  
tive ministers at his residence in  
view of certain dissensions in the  
party which were manifesting them-  
selves, and which were causing him  
deep concern. It had begun to be  
said that Señor Dato by his policy  
seriously prejudiced the interests of  
his party, and that it might be advan-  
tageous to the latter if it had some  
other leader. At this meeting at his  
house there were present the Marqués  
de Lema, the Count de Bugallal, and  
Señores Besada, Bergamin, Sanchez  
Guerra, Espada, Andrade and Burgos.  
The meeting lasted two hours, and  
when it was over those who were pres-  
ent endeavored to maintain absolute  
secrecy about it. That it was of the  
utmost consequence to the party,  
however, was apparent. It was be-  
lieved in some quarters that one of the  
chief objects of the gathering was to  
come to an agreement to expel Señor  
Sanchez de Toca from the party for  
the criticisms he has been making  
lately of its policy and leadership.  
This, however, is generally regarded  
as absurd, first because Señor Sanchez  
de Toca has a political standing which  
is at least equal to that of Señor Dato  
and is known as a man of the utmost  
sincerity, and, secondly, the Marqués  
de Lema, who is his son-in-law, was  
at the meeting.

The most generally accepted sug-  
gestion as to what happened at this  
meeting is that Señor Dato lamented  
that in certain circles and by deter-  
mined elements there was a scheme  
on foot to bring about by effective  
measures the dissolution of the Con-  
servative Party. He reminded the  
gathering that he accepted the leader-  
ship of the party because he was ap-  
pealed to insistently by numerous and  
influential members to do so; but that,  
in view of the fact that some of those  
who had recommended and proclaimed  
his chieftainship with much enthusi-  
asm seemed to have changed their  
minds, he wished to submit the case  
to the former ministers of the party  
and ask their counsel concerning the  
attitude to be adopted.

### Position of Conservatives

Those who are responsible for this  
version of what occurred at this meet-  
ing, which may be historic in its way,  
say that the former ministers made  
little secret of their belief that it was  
of the greatest importance to the life  
and unity of the Conservative Party  
that cordial relations should be main-  
tained with the Count de Romanones,  
Señor Maura and Señor Sanchez de  
Toca. It was ultimately agreed, so it  
is stated, that Señor Dato should pro-  
ceed upon a visit to the Count de  
Romanones and after ascertaining the  
date of the reassembling of the Cortes  
there should be a meeting of the Con-  
servative Party in general a day or  
two beforehand. Some of the former  
ministers present at this meeting  
thought that the situation was such  
that a manifesto ought to be issued to  
the party in which its program should

be plainly stated and the course which  
it is thought best to pursue at the  
present juncture indicated.

This Conservative crisis is ominous  
of many things. Of all the parties in  
Spain, with all their continual disrup-  
tions, the official Conservatives have  
always prided themselves on their ho-  
mogeneity and strength and have ridi-  
culed their Monarchical Liberal  
friends for their continual splits.  
Now the Conservatives threaten to  
collapse. If they do so to any consid-  
erable extent it will facilitate a new  
cohesion of the Romanonist and other  
Liberals with the democratic elements  
that are farther left and open up a  
prospect of a government with a  
sounder foundation in existing cir-  
cumstances than any that has ruled  
in Spain for long past. But there are  
of course other points at issue and  
nobody looks far toward the future.

## AEROPLANE MAIL FOR NEW ZEALAND SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Sir Joseph  
Ward, Postmaster-General for New  
Zealand, is convinced that district  
aeroplane mail services will be soon  
established in the Dominion. The  
main lines of aerial mails would re-  
main in the hands of the government,  
but contracts to deliver small mails  
within a radius of 130 miles of the  
main centers would be let to aero-  
dromes in Canterbury and Auckland,  
thus insuring a daily delivery to dis-  
tant centers almost as cheaply as, and  
far more efficiently than, under the  
present system.

### AUSTRALIAN WAR PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Commonwealth  
war pensions granted up to Dec. 27,  
1918, numbered 147,116, involving an  
annual liability of £1,438,196, of  
which New South Wales' proportion  
was 46,985 pensioners, representing  
£1,547,023. Last year the war pen-  
sion bill was £2,772,210, and £5-  
000,000 was set apart for the financial  
year which ends in June, 1919. With  
six months still to run, the annual  
liability is now only £563,904 short  
of the appropriation for the whole  
year.

It is interesting to notice that the  
Commonwealth's disbursement for age  
pensions is now £3,000,000 a year, and  
for invalid pensions £950,000. These  
amounts are apart from the war  
pensions.

### INCREASE IN POSTAL EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—In response to a resolution, the  
Postmaster-General informed the Sen-  
ate that expenditures of the Post Office  
Department had been increased ap-  
proximately \$52,735,000 because of the  
war.

## SCHOOLS AN AID IN AMERICANIZATION

Educators in Chicago Discuss  
Best Methods of Reaching  
Women in the Homes—Means  
Sought to Arouse Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Americaniza-  
tion of the foreign woman in the home  
was one of the main questions for  
discussion at the Americanization  
conference conducted here by Fred  
Clayton Butler, director of the Amer-  
icanization department of the De-  
partment of the Interior, under the  
auspices of the department of super-  
intendence of the National Education  
Association.

The attempt to Americanize foreign  
women through visiting-school-teach-  
ers was pronounced as impracticable  
by George B. Masslich of Chicago,  
who stated that he had had many  
years of experience in teaching in  
schools where there are many fore-  
igners. He thought the school child  
one of the best means of taking Amer-  
icanization to the parent, but said it  
could not be done through the three  
Rs. The teaching in the elementary  
schools should include something that  
could be taken into the home that  
would be of interest to the parents.

The teaching of English to the  
child had in some instances tended to  
ally the teacher and the child against  
the parents, as the child, learning  
American ways, sometimes tried to  
tell the parents how they should do  
things. The teaching of English  
should not be discontinued on this  
account, Mr. Masslich said, but the  
child and the parent should be  
brought into closer relationship  
through interesting the parent in the  
schools.

The savings bank for the children  
in the schools, where deposits of one  
cent may be made, Mr. Masslich said,  
is a thing that arouses the interest of  
the parent. The school is the most  
unsullied thing in the eyes of the  
foreigners, and it should be made  
more of a community center, where  
the foreigner could get aid in various  
ways.

Mr. Masslich said the teacher did  
not feel like swooping down upon  
the foreigner, as is advocated by some,  
with the intentions of changing his  
mode of living and trying to tell him  
what he should eat.

**SILVER GOES TO INDIA**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—  
The United States Mint started here  
on Friday a shipment of 8233 bars of  
silver, to the value of \$4,000,000, for  
India. They will be sent by way of  
San Francisco.

Jordan  
Marsh  
Company

# Our Second March Fur Sale

Jordan  
Marsh  
Company

Beginning Monday, March 3, and Continuing for the Remainder  
of the Month, We Place on Sale

## A Wonderful Assemblage of High Grade Furs

—Women's Coats, Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

—Men's Fur Coats and Men's Fur Lined Coats

The Savings Based on Next Season's Selling  
Will Average Fully One-Third

All are New 1919 Styles, thus Assuring Style Correctness for Next Year

Two Special Reasons Why You Should Buy Your Furs Now:

1st—Patrons having approved charge accounts may have  
their furs delivered at time of purchase if they so desire,  
the bill for which will not be rendered until Nov. 1. Those  
taking advantage of this offer will have the opportunity  
of wearing their furs the remainder of the present fur  
season.

2nd—Patrons purchasing furs in this sale who do not  
wish them delivered at once may have them put in cold  
storage and insured free of charge until November, when  
the bill is rendered.

All Indications Are that Next Season Fur Prices Will Be Higher

Recently at the St. Louis and New York fur auction sales about fifteen million dollars' worth of raw and dressed skins were  
sold at prices from 10 to 15% higher than last October's prices. In addition the fur manufacturers have granted a 44-hour week, and  
also materially increased wages to fur operators.

These figures emphasize the importance of this sale. The savings based on next season's prices average about 1/3; some  
as much as 1/2. Taking these facts into consideration, NOW is the opportune time to purchase furs, for higher prices are bound  
to prevail later.

# BUY NOW—PAY NEXT NOVEMBER 1

We wish to open many new charge accounts. Patrons will find it easily done  
by calling at our credit office, fifth floor, giving proper credit references.

# Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON, MASS.



**Livingston Bros.**  
GRANT AVENUE AND GEARY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco's Popular Style Shop.

New Suits That Charm  
at prices you will welcome

A visit of inspection will give you an understanding of our enthusiasm.

The most notable price groups:

\$29.75, \$39.50, \$55.00 and up to \$85.00

Always among the first to be  
Ready with the New Styles

Women's Suits,  
Coats, Dresses,  
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**THEATRICAL**

New York, Cort Theatre—Now  
Eva & 20, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30  
MR. & MRS. COBURN  
Present



**The Better Ole**  
Captain Balmforth's  
Comedy, with Music

Other Companies at:  
CHICAGO, Illinois Theatre—NOW  
BOSTON, Hollis St. Theatre—NOW  
Worcester—Mar. 10-19, Baltimore—Mar. 17-22  
WINNIPEG, Walker Theatre—NOW







## FUTURE OUTLOOK OF AMERICAN SHIPPING

Secretary of Board of Commissioners of Navigation in Philadelphia Declares Prospects Are Not at All Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Several important factors combine to make the future of United States shipping under peace conditions anything but a rosy prospect, according to George F. Sproule, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation in this city. Mr. Sproule is an authority on this subject and as such was recently recognized by Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Commerce, with whom he took issue on certain views held by the Florida legislator. One of these factors, which, he contends, are inimical to the best interests of United States shipping, is the present laws under which United States vessels are forced to operate. Another is "the lack of confidence that shipping men have in the United States Shipping Board." These objectionable features, together with others, he outlined for a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

**Discriminatory Legislation**  
"It is understood," said Mr. Sproule, "that my opinions concern principally American vessels in the foreign trade, where the greatest handicaps exist. Aside from operating expenses, which obtain in our shipping, by which the master of a ship is compelled to give to the seaman one-half his wages every five days while in port; the higher standard of food served on American vessels; the larger crews required, together with other items, there are factors which enter into the discussion, such as the compelling of production of certificates of competency for able-bodied seamen instead of such service as is indicated by the 'discharge-book,' and other annoying and expensive features which have become familiar to all shipping men through comparison of our shipping laws with those of other countries. A whole chapter could be devoted to the subject of our lack of subsidies."

**Number of Men Available**  
"Concerning the number of men who are now available, or who will be available, no one can at present properly estimate, although the outlook in this respect is not particularly encouraging. There is and has been a great lack of skilled American shipmasters and officers, and at the present time many of the ships in operation are officered by men who were not born in this country. Quite a large percentage of these men, however, are citizens and possess the certificates of competency from the United States local inspector."

"Right along these lines might I state that in my judgment, one of the many serious problems now confronting us, is the turning out of a sufficient number of American officers to man a fleet that is promised us by the United States Shipping Board, approximating some 13,000,000 dead-weight tons."

"I notice in a dispatch from Washington, that the Shipping Board has announced its intention to dispose of 1,000,000 tons of the vessels built to meet the demands of the war. The ships to be sold include 110 wooden vessels of a total dead weight tonnage of 330,400. It is said that the sale of these ships is to be one of the first steps in a broad constructive program, the object of which is to place American products carried in American bottoms in all markets of the world, a very commendable undertaking, but one fraught with insurmountable difficulties."

**Time Spent in Port**  
"William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, recently made the statement that it was not the cost of operation that figured so high in the running of American vessels, as it was the time lost in port while loading or discharging. He completely lost sight of the fact that before the war it was not possible to operate an American tank steamer in the foreign trade, and these vessels are never in port longer than 24 hours, nor was it possible to operate American vessels in the West India fruit trade in competition with foreign craft, and anyone familiar with the shipping business knows these vessels are in one day and out the next."

"One of the worst features concerning this whole problem seems to be the lack of confidence shipping men have in the United States Shipping Board, and this is due largely to the fact that the policy of this board is outlined by men who have never been in touch with shipping matters, there being many instances of important decisions being made by officials coming from the interior of this country, who have never had any experience on salt water."

## CANADIAN FARMERS' WHEAT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. EDMONTON, Alberta.—Representatives of the 18,000-odd members of the United Farmers of Alberta who held their convention here left for their homes with the conviction that they had made definite progress, during the sessions of their parliament, in their aims to better their own condition and that of the world in general. They adopted as their general policy the program accepted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture which has already been endorsed by the United Farmers of Ontario, the Manitoba Grain Growers Association and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association. Some of its planks, such as

women's suffrage, prohibition, income tax and corporation tax, have already been adopted in full by the Dominion Government, but it is planned to press home to the government what the farmers believe to be their greatest point; an immediate and all-round reduction in the customs tariff that will complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada within five years; that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 which still remains on the statute books of the United States be accepted by the Parliament of Canada, and that all foods not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list. Especially is it asked that all machinery and materials used by agriculturists be allowed to enter Canada duty free.

An interesting point came up during a discussion on a resolution from one of the U. F. A. locals that the Dominion Government place a guaranteed fixed price on the 1919 wheat crop. The majority of the delegates seemed to favor the resolution until it was pointed out by the president that if the convention was to be consistent in the plank in its platform asking for free trade and no protected interests, it could scarcely ask the government to protect the farming industry by fixing a price. Such a move would close their mouths when they went to Ottawa with their demands. Continuing, he explained the world wheat situation as applied to Canada and the United States. He declared that the United States could fix a price on its 1919 wheat crop, for if world markets dropped, Washington could prohibit imports, and the population would be great enough to consume the entire crop unless there was a very abnormal yield. Canada's position was that approximately three-quarters of her crop had to be sold against the world's markets, as it could not be consumed at home. This year there would be exports to Europe from the Antipodes, Argentina, India, and perhaps from Russia and Rumania, and if the Liverpool price dropped, the government would have to make up the difference to the farmers by a direct treasury payment. The loss would have to be recovered by taxation, and, since the farmer claimed now that he was paying the bulk of the country's revenue, he did not see that it would pay. He believed that if the farmer could purchase his machinery and other requirements in a competitive market, he could well take his chance on the price he would get under the law of supply and demand.

Mr. J. W. Leedy, for two terms Governor of Kansas, but now a farmer in the northern part of the Province, spoke on the subject, "Does the Canadian Banking System Meet the Requirements of the Farmer?" He did not believe it did, declaring that four great banking institutions now held in their control every bit of money and credit in the Dominion, and that a majority of three on the quorum of the Bankers Association could do as they liked with the prosperity of the country. It was a system, he thought, that was one of the reasons why the Dominion, after spending years of effort and millions of dollars, could not boast of a population of 5,000,000 souls. It was difficult for the small farmer to have the advantage of small credits.

Mr. Vere Brown, superintendent of western central branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, upheld the present system, and brought out the point that its first virtue was the absolute protection it afforded the depositor. He declared that the black pages in the history of the United States banking in this regard were largely absent in Canada.

The convention, however, could not agree with his views, and passed a resolution asking for a system of local banks under provincial control.

**AUSTRALIA TRADE WITH CANADA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Mr. Charles Holdsworth, managing director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, who has arrived here to take passage home on the steamship Niagara, after spending two years in England, announced that the company not only intended to replace all the ships lost during the war, but also to add another mail ship, faster and bigger than the Niagara, to run between here and New Zealand and Australia. He said the company was looking for the development of a great Australasian trade with Canada and the United States. Two new freighters of 5000 tons each are being constructed for this service, and will be completed by the end of March. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of three other cargo ships for delivery four months hence.

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## CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION BACK

Storker Storkersen's Party Refutes Theories of Currents in Alaskan Polar Seas—Shows Food Supplies Dispensable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario.—News of the arrival of Storker Storkersen and his party which was a part of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, on the northern coast of Alaska, has been received by the Canadian Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. The following official statement has been issued: "The Department of the Naval Service has received from Fort Yukon, Alaska, a dispatch from Storker Storkersen announcing the safe arrival of his ice exploration party on Nov. 7 last on the north coast of Alaska. This brings to an end the exploratory work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

"The work carried out by Storkersen was planned by Mr. Stefansson, who intended to command the party personally, but was prevented from doing so."

"Storkersen's party, when they left the north coast of Alaska at Cross Island consisted of nine whites and four Eskimos with eight sledges. They started March 15, 1918. After about two weeks of travel northward across the ice, Storkersen sent back three of the sledges and four of the men. Two hundred miles from Alaska he sent back three more sledges and all but four of his companions. Their plan then was to camp on the ice and drift with the current. They carried provisions expecting to live on seals and polar bears. It had been the general belief of geographers and polar authorities that there was a current running westward and that Storkersen's party would be carried westward to the coast of Siberia. Had drift been to the westward Storkersen would undoubtedly have remained on the ice all winter, but it appears from his dispatch today that no such westward drift was found, but that the ice cake on which they were camped was carried around in what may be considered a large eddy. They commenced their drift at about 73 degrees north latitude and 146 degrees west longitude."

"The most northwesterly point reached by them Storkersen reports to have been 74 degrees north latitude and 152 degrees west longitude, while the most easterly point reached was 144 degrees west longitude. In addition to valuable deep-sea soundings which were taken, although no report of them has been received, this exploration has shown the inaccuracy of the theory previously held as to currents in this part of the polar sea, and has given additional demonstration of the safety and suitability for polar exploration of the method of living on the country, for Storkersen reports that after seven months without other provisions than those secured by the rifle, his party landed all safe."

"The other four members of the party were Gustav Mask, Lorne Knight, Martin Killan, and G. G. Gumar."

In the course of an interview with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, he said that there were three outstanding facts from the landing of the ice explorers: First, that the generally accepted theory among polar explorers and geographers that an ocean current flowing westward parallel to the coasts of Alaska and Siberia existed is discredited; secondly, that the so-called Keanan Land, which is marked on all modern polar charts somewhere in the region of 74 degrees north latitude and 140 degrees west longitude is non-existent; and, thirdly, that it is a final demonstration of the soundness of Mr. Stefansson's claim that food

supplies from the outside may be dispensed with in Arctic expeditionary work, a constant source of food always being available in the form of seal and polar bear meat.

"It has long been held among Arctic explorers, including myself," said Mr. Stefansson, "that an ocean current flowed westward parallel to the northern coastline. I based the belief on the course of the Karluk, which, after becoming fast in the ice north of Alaska, floated westward in a straight line to a point north of Wrangel Island and there sank."

"Storkersen started to float on pack ice about the middle of April, 1918, but instead of going in a westwardly direction for any sustained period, floated northwest, then northeast, and generally in an indeterminate fashion, in an area within the lines 74 and 73 north, and 140 and 150 west. This disproves the western current theory and shows that there is no definite current at all."

"Storkersen has also sounded a vast unexplored region and his work will be a big geographical achievement. It proves that Keanan's Land does not exist. The projected coast line of this land supposed to have been seen some 30 years ago by a whaler named Keanan is on most up-to-date charts."

"It is also a final demonstration," said Mr. Stefansson, "of the feasibility of my theory that provisions need not be taken, or at least depended upon for food. There are always bears and seals. Storkersen used seal blubber for fuel and seal and polar bear meat for food. Up till recently it was thought to be suicidal to attempt any prolonged expedition in Arctic regions without months' supplies of food. Storkersen existed solely on seal and bear meat and water."

"Lastly," said Mr. Stefansson in conclusion, "the party has penetrated 150 miles further north than anyone else has done in that part of the ocean."

## SHIPPING FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office. MELBOURNE, Vic.—Exclusive of ships of the Commonwealth Government Line and former enemy vessels, which are being run under the control of the Commonwealth Government, nearly 900,000 tons of shipping left for Australia and New Zealand in December, 1918, and the following month. Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, has been advised by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, who is in London, that 33 steamers representing 323,973 gross tonnage, were sailing in December and January with troops, invalids, munition workers, and families. Apart from these vessels, 60 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 411,609 were coming to load wheat and flour. In addition, 20 cargo steamers with a gross tonnage of 110,216, and 31 neutral and allied vessels of a total gross tonnage of 48,656 were being dispatched to Australia and New Zealand for loading. These vessels represented a total gross tonnage of all classes of 894,455. Mr. Watt regarded this information as "highly satisfactory."

## LIQUOR SMUGGLING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. TORONTO, Ontario.—A whisky smuggling case recently tried at St. Catharines, in which two Toronto men were interested, resulted in a loss of \$5200 for the offenders. They were fined \$1200; whisky confiscated, \$3000; penalty on car, \$800; check for \$200 received for shortage in delivery, payment of which was stopped.

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## MUSIC

Chicago Company Closes in New York  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Giving novelties almost to the end, the Chicago Opera Company closed its season at the Lexington Theatre on Saturday night. As cheerfully as the hero in the opera by Leroux which was produced early in the visit, Mr. Campanini, the director, has said: "To the road, Chemineau! To the road!"

The concluding work of all was from the old repertory, being "Rigoletto," with Mr. Siraceni in the title role and with Miss Macbeth, soprano, and Mr. Ciccolini, tenor, supporting him; and the next to the final work, that of the Saturday matinee, was of like stripe, being "Lucia," with Mme. Galli-Curci making her usual popular success in the title part. But the bill on Friday evening, Feb. 28, included a one-act opera, Raoul Gunsbourg's "Le Vieil Aigle," that was unknown here. This work, which is hardly more than a dramatic and musical fragment, was presented with Mme. Galli, soprano, Mr. Fontaine, tenor, and Mr. Baklanoff, baritone, in the principal roles, and with Mr. Defrere, baritone, in the one minor rôle. The conductor was Mr. Charlier. On the same bill were some unfamiliar dances, presented by those performers organized under the name of the Pavlov-Oukrainsky ballet, who, with their Russian outlook, seem like strange traveling companions for artists, like Mr. Campanini's singers, of a generally Italian or French predisposition.

Concerning Gunsbourg's Work  
"Le Vieil Aigle" will no doubt fall some day into neglect, and after a long time, like certain of the things in the Lexington repertory of the past five weeks, will be brought to public notice again. And when, as an opera of a bygone day, it is revived, somebody may say: "Here we have proof that a man must have something more than experience as the director of an opera house to know how to write an opera. We find the old piece interesting, however, as showing an early Twentieth Century tendency toward the use of folk song in opera dialogue."

Another may remark: "It is not an important thing in itself, this sketch made by the impresario at Monte Carlo a few years before the Great War. But it contains an original idea, which we find to have been the model for the great 'Seaside' from '—' and he will name some reconstruction opera of date, perhaps, 1925."

In his effort to write a libretto and a score, Gunsbourg aims at something worth while and comes within one of hitting the mark. He almost finds a truthful musical framework for action taking place at the shore of the sea. What Weber achieved in the old way in his grand soprano aria apostrophizing the ocean in "Oberon," he very nearly achieves in the modern way in his duet of baritone and soprano, based on a folk tune at the climax of his scene. Some day a skillful composer, one may hope, will come along and complete the idea which he outlines. Such a composer will necessarily enlarge the duet into

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## NORTH CAROLINA PLANS FOR ROADS

Bill Before State Legislature Allows Counties to Pay Part of State Highway Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—The North Carolina Good Roads Association, a division of the National Highway Association, has endorsed a bill soon to be introduced in the House providing a 50-cent tax on automobiles, and allowing the counties through tax or bond issues to pay one-fourth of the cost of construction of the state highways.

The Stacey Road Bill, which was substituted in the state Senate for the Stevens-Scales bill, calls for the issue of \$4,500,000 in bonds in two years, but is said to provide an adequate maintenance fund. It also is said to give the more thickly settled counties an advantage over the smaller rural communities. Good roads enthusiasts, therefore, are expected to transfer their activities to the Good Roads Association bill, which they consider among the most constructive pieces of legislation ever proposed for North Carolina.

The Senate adopted the Stacey measure with only four negative ballots. The bill now goes to the House for concurrent action. The Stacey bill provides annually for a \$2,250,000 bond issue for two years, places license taxes upon automobiles, trucks and other motor vehicles, varying in accordance with horsepower and carrying capacity. It also abolishes the present state highway commission and establishes a new one, to be composed of three citizens, one each from the eastern, central and western sections of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, the Senate confirming or vetoing such selections. The proposed change in commissions would be effective April 1, 1919, when the terms of office of the present commissioners expire. A state highway commissioner is to be chosen by the new commissioners under the terms of the bill.

## AIRCRAFT EXHIBIT OPENS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The aeronautical exhibition, said to be the greatest single exhibition of airplanes, their parts and accessories, yet held, has opened under the auspices of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association in Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory. It includes a monster biplane bomber, observation balloons with war-time equipment, fighting airplanes, a Caproni bombing triplane, a navy coast patrol dirigible, and various other machines of interest to airmen.

## Air Service Club Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The Secretary of State has granted articles of incorporation to the International Air Service Club of America, which has opened a club house in this city. Men in the air service of the United States and foreign countries are eligible for membership, as are civilians who are interested in aviation, and it is reported that steps have been taken for the affiliation of foreign clubs with the organization.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy at the  
Maison Paton

They had rehearsed half the night, for several nights. They had felt a little sleepy off the stage, but on the stage you never would have guessed that it was after midnight.

A play must move smoothly, so the managers persisted in improving the production. If they did not find the curtain running up evenly, they worked it half a dozen times. They tried the various lights over and over and knew the exact second when the footlights should be turned on, when the stage should be darkened or when red or blue effects from the border lights were in order.

The wires of the actors were tried with even more care, for, you may remember, they all acted on wires. The managers knew that the experienced actors who had so long pleased the children, at the theater in the Luxembourg Gardens, would be successful and they had confidence in the new assistants, Carlos and Elvira, although they had rehearsed for only a day and a half. Of course, Elvira and Carlos played smaller parts than Punch and Judy and the policeman, or they would have needed more rehearsals.

The costumes of the actors were attended to with care and the wig, too. Actors do not usually rehearse in their costumes and wigs; it is only at the last one or two rehearsals, or just before the play is to have its first performance, that they wear these. Such rehearsals are called dress rehearsals.

"Dress rehearsal this morning," Judy heard Monsieur Leblanc say to Monsieur Paton, as they were bringing a few new electric bulbs to replace some which were not satisfactory.

"Think of it, Punch! Dress rehearsal this morning!" Judy exclaimed.

"How delightful!" rejoined Punch. "Just what I wanted," said the policeman.

"But we were dressed yesterday, weren't we?" asked Elvira.

"Oh, that's so," said Judy. "We were dressed yesterday, but the real dress rehearsal is the one which comes directly before the first performance."

"I wondered why they paid so much attention to my costume this morning," remarked Carlos.

"Aren't the costumes clever?" asked Punch. "I have always wanted to be a knight in a play," Judy said.

"You are not only going to be a knight in a play," declared Judy, smiling coily from behind her fan, "but you are going to play at night."

All joined in the laugh at Judy's joke; then Punch asked, "Are we really going to play at night, in the window of Monsieur Paton? I hadn't heard of that before."

"I heard Monsieur Paton say that some time ago," answered Judy. "He declared that lots of people would pass by the Maison Paton in the evening, and would be greatly attracted by our Spanish play."

"What an experience it will be!" exclaimed the policeman, who had wanted to speak for some time, but had not known what to say.

"Won't we play for the children in the afternoon?" Punch questioned once again. "I should miss that, as we have amused them for so long in the Luxembourg Theater. It may be that there will be some children in the evening, just a few."

"Why, Punch," said Judy, "don't you know that we are to give several performances in the afternoon, as well as in the evening? Monsieur Paton thinks and plans just as much for the children as did Monsieur Leblanc."

"Of course," agreed Punch, "and I should have known it. Oh! I am the most happy man in the world to have you to correct me, Judy. I wonder if any of the children will discover us in our new costumes. You look so much lovelier, Judy, that I doubt it, but I must look about the same."

"Why, Punch!" Judy said emphatically, "you know you always were that his false nose in the play at the Luxembourg Theater, and the children looked for that. No, there could not be a nobler knight in appearance as well as in manners, than you."

The managers were with the actors once again and the final, the real, dress rehearsal began. Both Monsieur Leblanc and Monsieur Paton expressed enthusiasm and interest in the performance, as well they might, for never did marionettes act better.

"I believe your show is going to be a greater success than my regular Punch and Judy show has ever been," declared Monsieur Leblanc.

"I thought a little less knocking about would improve the performance," said Monsieur Paton. "There is just as much fun in the play as Punch and Judy ever caused."

"The marionettes look as if they liked their new parts," said Monsieur Leblanc. "Their new costumes are quite effective. I may want to use the actors, according to your ideas, next summer."

"Thank you," murmured Monsieur Paton, much pleased; "but summer is quite a way off. I am glad you like the costumes; I think they will please the children."

The Search, indeed, had soon passed through its dress rehearsal, and Punch and Judy and the others were in readiness for the opening performance. The children were already collecting outside the great window of the Maison Paton, for there had been large notices pasted on the front of the windows, and in other places, announcing the day and hour of the first performance, and saying that a famous company of marionettes, beautifully costumed, would appear both afternoon and evening without fail.

"It sounds like a lot of people," remarked Elvira. "Have you ever played before large audiences, Lady Pinto?"

"Yes, it does sound like a lot of children," said Judy; "but children can make plenty of noise, even not a great many children. How jolly it sounds! And, Elvira, I'm just Judy off the stage, not Lady Pinto."

"I wish I could peek," said Punch. "But there isn't a single tiny bit of a hole in the curtain. There are disadvantages in a new curtain."

"I can hardly wait to begin," declared the policeman. "I am sure I recognize the voices of some of the children who have been at our Luxembourg Theater. I wonder if they will like me as well in my new part of innkeeper."

"Of course they will," assured Judy. "I love to hear them and am just as anxious as you are for the curtain to go up."

"Oh!" exclaimed Carlos, "this is going to be a famous day! I marvel that I ever got into such distinguished company."

"Because you deserved it, my faithful attendant," answered Punch, giving him a hearty pat on the shoulder.

The policeman was about to say something, when Monsieur Paton came up, fixed his wires carefully and then placed him on the stage. The other players knew this meant that the play was to commence, that the beginning of the opening performance now depended only on the curtain being rung up.

The curtain slowly rose. There were hundreds of little people and a few grown-ups outside the window, and it seemed as if every single one shouted and clapped his heartiest. The stage setting of the exterior of a country inn in Spain was, indeed, attractive and the innkeeper looked jolly.

In a moment the innkeeper—you remember the policeman played this part—was on his feet, dancing an acrobatic dance. How the audience laughed! The children clapped their hands as he finished and wished he would repeat it, but he only bowed acknowledgment of their appreciation and the play went on, for a play must progress. And Punch and Carlos were coming on the stage.

Punch had acquired knightly dignity in his walk, and his blue satin costume glistened softly under the stage lights. He was Don Pinto. Carlos followed, at the proper distance for a serving man. When Punch had inquired for his wife, Lady Esperanza Pinto, and found that she was not there, and the search over the stage began, with Carlos and the innkeeper following them, each in his own particular humorous way, the interest became centered on the play and its increasingly funny situations. There were those whispered exclamations, "Oh! Oh! Oh!" as Judy entered so prettily gown, followed by her maid, Elvira.

Some children had been to the Luxembourg Theater and seen Punch and Judy there, but not one who was now in the audience, looking eagerly at the Spanish play, thought that he was seeing the same marionettes. Others of the children had never seen a marionette play before. One could not tell, however, which was having the better time in the audience this afternoon. The applause at the end of the play was so insistent that Monsieur Paton decided that the whole performance must be given over again at once, instead of waiting half an hour, as had been planned.

The actors were as pleased as the children, for now they knew that their opening at the Maison Paton was a great success and that they would probably have a long engagement in their new play.

Another Afternoon  
Acquaintance

When the little soldiers of the fall are standing so bravely to the winds, dipping their slender blades to right and left, with the tall heads of the seeded grasses growing late along the beaches, in and out among the sand dunes, my feet take me out to sit and dream among them.

They are so hardy and upstanding, these little blades of sword grass. Almost the last growing bit of green that the brown earth shows, except where the Michaelmas daisy solitarily decks it here and there in isolated clumps. Pale and rather out of sturdy leafage, the last of the daisies barely holds its own. The little soldiers of the fall, waving rank to rank, and standing at attention, bravely shine in their bright uniforms of green but the more resplendently.

On such a day I wander forth with an old umbrella, a book and some lunch, to bask in the mellow October sun, and lie in a warm, secluded nook among the grasses of the sand dunes. Presently there creeps into my ear a tiny sound.

"Chir-r-p! Chir-r-p! Crick crick!" "That's familiar and pleasant," I said, and turned another page.

"Chir-r-p! Crick! Crick!" The little voice came nearer, announcing in the most sincerely gentle tones that company was at hand. Nothing loath to be so interrupted, I turned and waited.

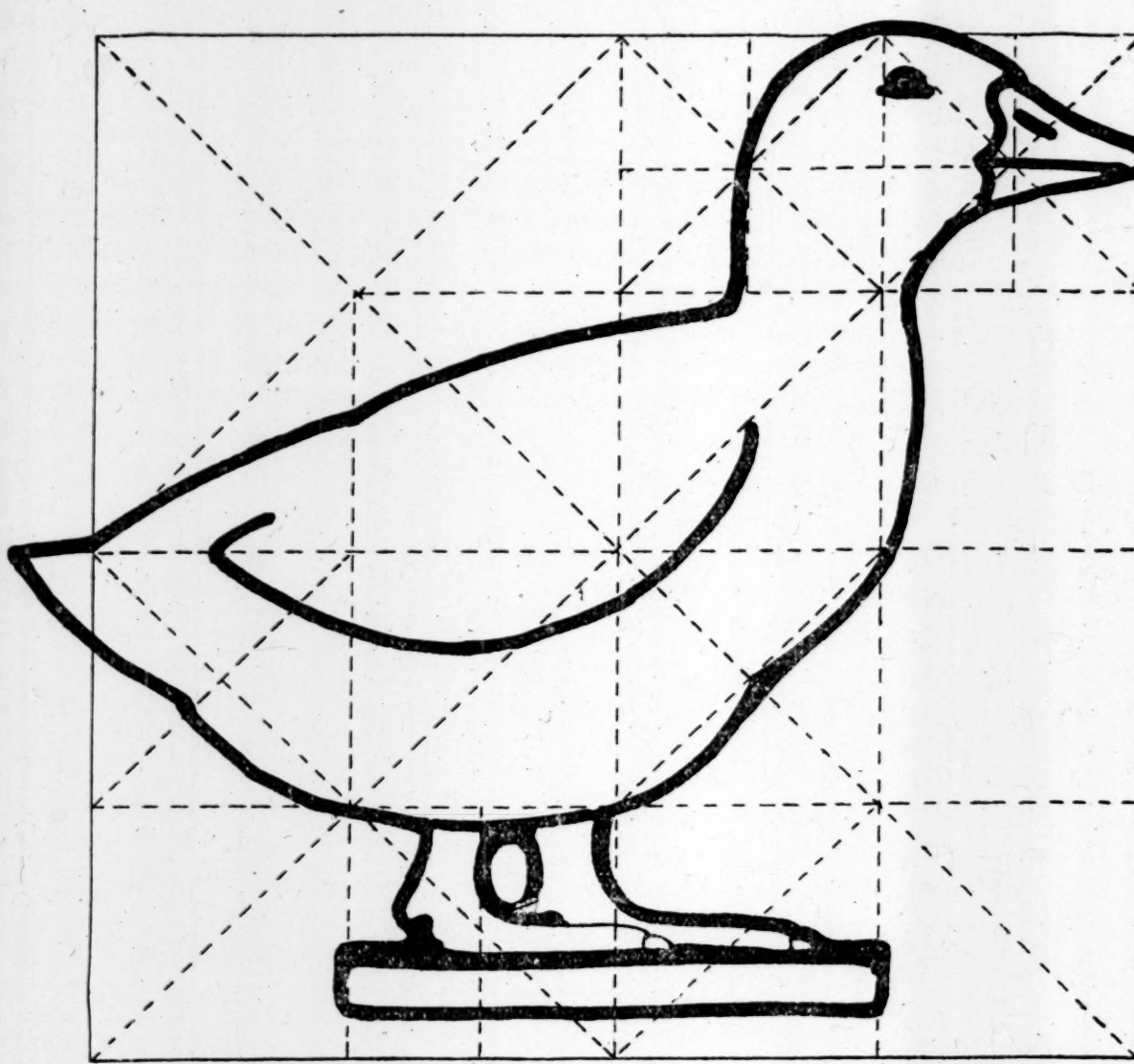
Arain the little voice sang to me. "Chir-r-p! Crick! Crick!" The sound was near enough in the grass to me, by this time, to convince me that it was not a timid little visitor, at any rate.

"Where are you, little friend?" "Chir-r-p! Crick! Crick!" It said so rapidly that it seemed as if it were one note.

Arain the little voice called to me with redoubled interest. The little soldiers of the fall, that waved so gently over me, seemed to whisper that the little one was just about to come out. Presently, from their roots, there appeared a little cricket.

"Hello! So you have decided to come out and talk to me, have you?" "Chir-r-p! Crick! Crick!" and he simply ran toward me in his delight.

"That is splendid," I responded, as



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he ran on until, about halfway across the open space of sand on which I was sitting, he suddenly stopped.

"Well, old fellow," I said encouragingly, and held out my hand to him. But he remained where he was, gazing at me searchingly with his little jewel-like eyes, yet friendly and curious as any human could have been. "You need not be afraid. I like crickets very much, and I certainly do enjoy that cheerful music of yours."

At these words he came right on, looking up at me all the while, as merrily as you please. When he was about a foot away from me, he sat still, and, for a moment, did something I did not see with his funny little legs, and then commenced to make the loudest music he could with his little fiddle, which is himself, you know. The two little legs rubbed and rubbed away in a perfect succession of cricks and chirps on his wing cases, and surely it was hugely enjoyed by both of us.

"Why, bless your kind little heart," I cried delightedly; "that is the jolliest music I have heard in a long while." At this the little cricket redoubled his efforts. If you could have seen him, standing there on the sand, fiddling away, you would have known that he was doing it in friendly response, and for the pleasure of his new acquaintance.

"That is fine," I cried in heartiest approval. "But do not sing too much all at once." He stopped even as I spoke, and so suddenly that the absolute silence that followed was astonishing. But he still watched me intently with his little eyes, so kind and wise looking.

After a pause, I put out my hand once more and entreated him. "Won't you come up on my hand and visit with me?"

He seemed to gaze at me more intently than ever for a moment, and then he rushed over the sand, as fast as his little feet would carry him, and upon my hand he came as if he had known me already.

I held him gently, and talked quietly, so as not to startle the little fellow. Then I took a grain or two of sugar from the paper bag near, and I said, as I dropped them before him: "Here is something nice."

His eye twinkled more than ever, as he reached out his two little feelers or paws, took up a grain and ate it in the faintest way. After this, he crawled over my hand with the greatest interest, exploring it and examining it in a minute way that was very diverting. Finally, being satisfied, he sat up on his hind legs, and put out his feelers to me in the funniest way: "Chir-r-p!" was the sound that followed.

"I wish I knew what it was you are telling me, but I'm sure it's something very interesting." At this speech, he opened his little mouth and grinned. If you have never seen a cricket smile, or watched his little jewels of eyes twinkle at you with their wise, kindly look, you have missed a wonderful experience.

"It was ever so kind of you to come and visit with me like this," I continued. At this he rose up and commenced to play a succession of the merriest chirps, so loudly and so fast that, in the end, I had to protest and say: "There; that is enough for just now. I am satisfied." He stopped instantly.

"I am going to put you down, and let you have the small crumbs from my lunch to eat, and then we will visit again." So I put him down on the paper bag, watched him eat with much gusto, and then turned to my book. In this I presently grew absorbed.

From it I was again aroused by the little chirping sound, close by my hand. There, on my sleeve, was my little cricket, looking up at me in the friendliest way, sitting up and waving his little feelers, actually asking to visit once more.

Making Your Own  
Toy Ducks

If you like, you may learn how to draw just such amusing creatures as these on the page. Run your pencil over the lines, to feel how to make the curves; then try it free hand on another paper. The best plan is to learn to do it from memory.

Then, too, you may use these drawings as patterns for toys. Paste them on thin wood and cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, cutting on the outer edge of the black line. You will notice that the real shape of the duck is shown by the inner edge of the line.

Best of all, by drawing a square of any size, adding the diagonals and diameters, as shown by the dotted lines, you can draw a duck just like this one, making your own pattern to fit any piece of wood you may have.

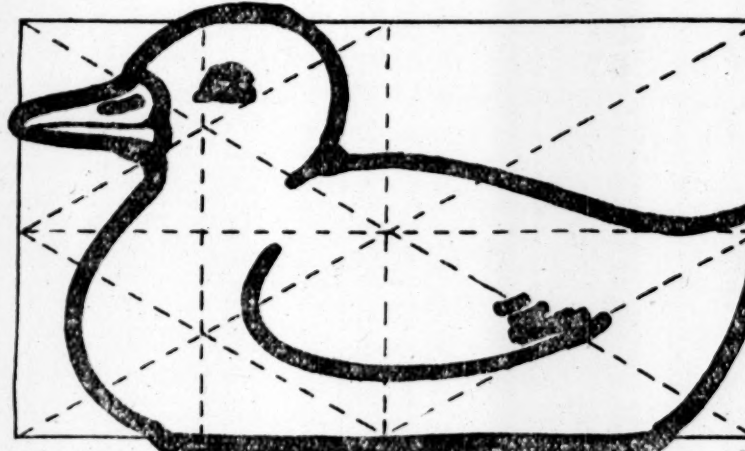
The little duckling is not drawn in a square, but an oblong. You can make a larger rectangle of the same proportion as this one, by extending

hold their heads high, which gives them a peculiarly saucy appearance. The plumage of one variety is golden yellow, but each feather is laced all around with a narrow edging of black. The color markings of the other varieties are similar, except that the plumage is silvery white.

Probably the most aristocratic looking of all the bantams are those known as rosecombs. They, too, are very small, the hens weighing not much over 24 ounces. The roosters are especially handsome, the most conspicuous feature being a very long, arching tail. There are solid white and solid black rosecomb bantams.

While the Japanese bantams may not be called especially handsome, they at least are odd. The body color of the kind most frequently seen is white, but the tails are black, the contrast being very sharp and quite unusual. There are also white and black Japanese bantams.

There are other varieties of bantams, but they are not so common as those named. The silkies are often spoken of as bantams, although they belong to a different class. They are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Make your own duckling, of any size you like, by drawing him in an oblong like this

one diagonal and building the new rectangle upon that.

The grain of the wood should run the long way of the toy, so that it will not split easily. Wooden toys may be painted in flat colors, inside the black lines. A white duck, with an orange bill and legs, would be quite delightful.

## Bantams for Boys

Few pets appeal more strongly to boys than bantams, which soon become tame and friendly, if handled and worked with every day. There are more different varieties of bantams than is commonly realized. Some of them look like pocket editions of the larger kinds, while others are totally different from any other creature in feathers. Brahma and Cochon bantams are simply miniatures of the standard Asiatic varieties. They have the same feathered ruffs on their feet and look like little feather balls. Probably Buff Cochon bantams are seen more often than any other kind, for they are extremely popular.

Among the most interesting members of the bantam family are the searights. There are golden searights and silver searights, which are just alike except as to color. They are very small, the hens weighing only 22 ounces, and they carry themselves in a smart, pert manner which is highly amusing. They differ from most kinds of poultry in the way they hold their wings, which point toward the ground. They have very full tails, carried at an angle of 70 degrees, and always

small, like the bantams, and make equally good pets. They get their name from the fact that the feathers are webbed and of a silky texture. No other kind of poultry has plumage of this kind. The feathers are white and form a curious contrast to the face coloring, which is purple.

Bantams require about the same care as other poultry, except, of course, that they can get along with much smaller quarters and need much less food. They will thrive better, when given only grain and a dry mash, than when fed soft foods. If they have wheat, barley, or hulled oats for breakfast, and cracked corn for supper, they will be very well satisfied, although it is wise to keep a hopper or box of dry mash or of bran, with 10 per cent beef scraps added, where they can help themselves at any time. They will be grateful for a little green food or cooked vegetables every day, and they must have plenty of water to drink. Bantams like a litter of straw or hay, two or three inches deep, on the floor of their houses, in which to scratch. It is good plan to scatter the grain in this litter, so that they will have to keep busy hunting for it.

It isn't necessary to have a very warm house, but it should be dry, and there should be no cracks in the boards. It is just as well, though, to have a window open all the time, except when the weather gets very cold.

Less time is required to care for bantams than for many other pets, and most boys who have a dozen of these little fowls become enthusiastic poultry keepers.

How Timothy Blink  
Discovered a City

It was an evening in early summer; the sun had still quite a little way to travel before he slipped into his rosy bed. But, in the wood, it was dark, and Knowly, the owl, being hungrier than usual, had slid out of his hole in the tree and was ruffling his feathers and stretching his legs, ready for flight. Outside the hole, swaying on the bough and kicking his small heels, sat Timothy Blink; his dark hair was fluttering and his eyes were twinkling merrily. Knowly blinked at him several times, then grunted:

"Oh, it's you, is it?" Timothy started to speak, but Knowly blinked again, ruffled the feathers on his head, and said: "You needn't sit there and expect me to take you for a ride before I've had my supper."

"Why, of course not, Knowly darling," cried Timothy; "only I thought, perhaps, if I found you before, we might have a ride afterward. Really, Knowly, I haven't had a ride for ages."

Knowly blinked again, and said: "Yes, you have. You had one the last time the moon was full, and the last time the moon was new, and then there was the time the birds flew south. Nonsense! You've had heaps." He spread his great wings and sailed off before Timothy could say another word, so he dangled his legs and whistled a little tune and smiled to himself. Then he scrambled down from the tree and wandered off to find his own supper, which was rather late for him. He saw the happy flowers close shining bright petals, he saw a few late birds hurry into his little wood with much hurry and cheeping, and then heard the soft notes that now and then came from the greenness; by this time Knowly was back and the sky was pearl gray.

The eyes of Timothy's very special friend were now glowing like small amber pools out of the dimness and, when Timothy flung his arms around the ruffled neck, he didn't even growl. Then the spreading of those great strong wings and the happy laughter of the small boy, perched on Knowly's back, and they were away far above the earth. The sky was now a soft, deep gray, and suddenly Timothy, looking down, cried out with delight: "Stars, Knowly, stars!" he gasped. "Hundreds and hundreds of them, away down there!" He slid about and almost fell off in his excitement. Knowly snorted in his own surprise, and said: "They happen to be lights."

Remember, children, that this is the first time that Timothy Blink has ever been in a town or a city or anywhere that men have built their houses and shops and factories; so he was silent with surprise, with amazement and delight. Knowly at last alighted on the window sill of a tall building that was softly gray in the half light, and he and Timothy looked out. Everywhere he looked he saw these gray buildings, shrouded in a soft gray mist, and from them all twinkled, twinkled tiny little golden lights. Timothy, with ever-widening eyes, put his little arms tightly around Knowly; he had to hold on to something.

The dusk deepened, changed from velvet gray to velvet blue—not the blue of the bluebells in the woods or the blue of babies' eyes, but such a dark, soft blue that it seemed almost black. From out of it all, the little lights became brighter and more golden.

"Aren't they really stars?" asked Timothy. "They do look so like them," and he gazed up at the sky where by now all his friends, the real stars, were dancing; they nodded and twinkled at him and, as usual, were most interested.

After a while, they flew away through the town and Timothy noticed the thin, straight streets, with their lights looking like jeweled necklaces, and he loved them. They lighted on a jet black building, unit by earth stars or sky stars, and then they looked away into the loveliest blueness that they had seen. There came to Timothy a wonderful, sharp smell, and he wrinkled his nose up and sniffed. Then, in a voice as with laughter and delight, he cried: "The sea, Knowly darling, the sea!"

Knowly did not even turn his head. "Of course it is," he said in his lofty way. "We are now in a seaside town."

Then he jerked his head toward a mass of curious deep blueness, and he said: "That's water there; not the seashore, you know, but a little arm of it that runs up and has a place built for boats to tie to. See those lights here and there, glowing out of the deep blue? Well, those are the lights of boats."

Timothy ran over the roof and looked toward the city, noticing all the different buildings; some short, some massive, broad, tall, towering out of the darkness and brilliant with lights, some tall and slender with lines so delicately traced that, in the distance, they were feathery, unreal. Timothy thought that, if he were to blow very hard, they must vanish, like mist from the river or from the top of a mountain.

The cool wind grew brisker and stronger, and still the lovely buildings delighted the eyes of Timothy Blink and, apparently, of Knowly, too, as they gazed over at them. After some time, Knowly turned to little Tim and said:

"Time to go home now, my child; which way do you think you would like to go?"

Timothy looked surprised and did not answer.

"Well," said Knowly, "if I must explain—you know perfectly well that I don't like explaining anything—I will take you home, if you want me to, or, if you like, a great friend of yours will take you. It's been waiting some time now."

Timothy was still puzzled; then he cried, "My flying ship!"

Knowly shook his head, and just

then from the blue mass of water beneath them, lit by one or two lights from little boats, there came a sound. It was silvery and clear, like singing. Timothy turned to Knowly with dancing eyes, and cried: "It's my boat, my singing boat!" Oh, Knowly! Then he stopped and thought a moment, ran to Knowly and threw his arms around his good friend's neck, whispering: "No, darling Knowly, I won't go with my boat; I'll go back again with you."

Knowly was so pleased that every one of his feathers rose and was ruffled by the wind, but he only shook himself and replied: "I don't want you. I told the singing boat to be ready to take you home. Get on my back and I'll carry you down to it."

So down they rushed toward the singing boat, and soon Timothy was jumping all around it, patting the shiny sides and the fluttering sails. In the boat was a bed of leaves and sitting down on them, nibbling them in the most unconcerned way, was Wuzzie Rabbit. Timothy jumped in and hugged him, cuddling down on his bed, and the singing boat turned out toward the vast waters of the sea. Behind them they left the town and the black streets, with their jeweled chains, and the lighted bridges and the tall buildings, with their twinkling lights, and Knowly, the owl, who was now perched on a post, flapping his wings at them. As they sped away, they heard him call, "I'll be home first, anyway!"

They laughed and waved and Timothy talked till he simply couldn't talk any more; and, anyway, Wuzzie was asleep in his arms. So he fell asleep, too, and the singing boat leaped with joy in the water, and the sea breezes carried it along under the moon. The happy little singing boat sang softly to itself, as it carried Timothy Blink back to his cave in the green country, and the song was woven with Timothy's dreams, so that he heard something like this:

"Back to the daisied meadows,  
And the dancing emerald leaves,  
To the world where Mother Nature  
dreams  
And her lovely patterns weaves.

"Better the fragrant roses  
And bluebells, crisp and cool,  
The sweeping wind and the cleansing  
rains,  
And the quiet woodland pool."

In his dream, Timothy thought he murmured: "Better than the city, my singing boat?" Then he thought that the little boat quivered with eagerness and cried, as it rushed through the water: "Better than any city, better than any town; visit it when you will, but come back to your own again, always. For always there will you find peace and content and love."

Timothy Blink sank into deeper sleep, and dreamed that he and Wuzzie were rushing through the dewy, long grass of Sunbeam Meadow and that the sun shone hot and splendid.

## A Cultured Canary

In the little town of Port Townsend, in the State of Washington, some years ago there lived a wise canary, who was trained to awaken the little girls in the family each morning. When the children's father was going down to get the morning paper, he would let Campanini, as he was called, out of his cage. Campanini would at once mount the stairs, one step at a time, twittering little calls all the way. Lucy, Leah, and Myrtle Burton slept in one large bedroom. To this Campanini repaired. He would then go first to one bed and then to another, chirping and pecking gently, but determinedly, at their faces until each little girl was awake. As soon as all were awake, he would fly over to the dresser, perch in front of the mirror, and there go through a great making of his toilet. After fluffing out his little feathers, he preened himself, cocked his head, first on one side, then on the other; and sometimes he fell into quite animated conversations with his likeness in the glass, dipping toward it and darting at it as if he were quite indignant.

He had his favorite, too, and the favorite was Leah. She wore a circle comb in her hair, and on that comb Campanini was apt to perch and refuse to be shaken off. Sometimes Leah threw herself into a rocker and vigorously rocked back and forth, or shook her head as hard as she could; but Campanini remained firmly perched on the glossy surface, evidently quite enjoying the attempt on the part of the little girl to dislodge him.

During the daytime, he devoted himself exclusively to the children; but, in the evening, he almost always transferred his attentions, if he were allowed out of the cage, to their father. When he was writing, Campanini liked to alight on his hand and persisted in staying there all the time, if he were not forcibly removed and put back in his cage. Sometimes the bird was gently lifted off the one hand and placed on Mr. Burton's left hand, but no, that would not do for more than a moment or so. As soon as the writer became a little absorbed in work, Campanini stole softly back to the moving hand and there would "ride" until either the letters were done, or Mr. Burton, feeling that he was writing under too great difficulties, slipped him back into his cage.

## The Meadow Lark

When the Winter's nearly gone,  
When the sky is gray with rain,  
When spots of snow are melting fast,  
When grass grows green again;  
Sometimes a windy little song  
Just quivers in the air.  
And then, why, then it's Spring, because

The Meadow Lark is there!  
A windy song, so sweet to sing  
Hearing it, begins the Spring.

—Frances Gail







# SISTER MARY BASIL CASE IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Archbishop Spratt, Dr. Daniel Phelan and Sister Mary Regis (formerly Mother-Superior) have failed to pay into court the amount of the verdict awarded in favor of Sister Mary Basil, the former House of Providence nun, for attempting to abduct her and place her in an insane asylum, and writs of execution have been issued by the legal representatives of Sister Basil to satisfy the amount of the judgment, which was recently ratified by the Appellate Court of Ontario, although the Episcopal Corporation of Kingston and the Sisters of Charity, also an incorporated body, were relieved of liability.

# "MOONLIGHT" WHISKY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That a patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police will assist in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act by preventing the importation of "moonlight" whisky from the American side, was the hope held out by Premier Stewart to prohibitionists when at a session of the Alberta Legislature, the non-enforcement of the Prohibition Act was brought up. Hitherto the provincial police force has been unable to shut out these "moonlight" importations. Widespread dissatisfaction as to the present enforcement exists throughout the Province, and during the past few weeks, the police have unearthed numerous stills where whisky of a kind is being manufactured and distributed through the medium of bootleggers. Mrs. L. C. McKinney, independent member for Claresholm constituency, discussing the liquor question on the floor of the house, contended that in its failure to carry out the will of the electorate in regard to enforcement of the act, the government had forfeited its right to the confidence of the people.

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**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners.  
Notice is hereby given that the petition of  
the Boston Electric Illuminating Company  
for the extension of its franchise to the  
City of Boston, and for the extension of its  
franchise to the City of Boston, and for the  
extension of its franchise to the City of Boston,  
is now on file in the office of the Board of  
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that any person desiring to file a petition  
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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## FRAMES AND STAGE SCENERY

## A Plea for Simplicity

The good things in life are not always advertised, at long length, in newspapers. Yet they permeate almost silently, almost secretly. They are carried to and fro by word of mouth, by enthusiasts. A man will outshine you in the street, a woman's eyes will sparkle over a teacup, and, whether you want it or not, you are given a straight communication of something the enthusiast has seen, heard or felt with the implication that you must see, hear, or feel it, too. So the good things, that are not always advertised things, get about. For example, on a windy night, on a Fifth Avenue stage, a man told me with fervor that I must see Walter Hampden's "Hamlet." "It's art," he said, "sheer art—and it buries the bogey of scenery." You perceive that he was a man who chooses his words nicely, even in a gale of wind. Because his communication was unpremeditated, because he was enthusiastic, his words impressed me, I remembered them; and the phrase "it buries the bogey of scenery" kept me company.

That phrase became linked up in my mind with the "Bogey of Frames" from which the majority of pictures suffer. Seventy-five per cent of the pictures shown today are overframed. They suffer from gaudy and excessive framing, as 75 per cent of the plays suffer from gaudy and excessive scenery, the object in each case being to camouflage the poverty of the painting and the dialogue with the ornate rhetoric of frames and scenery. A few artists have made the frame harmonize in design and in color with the painting. Whistler did this because he was a man of taste, and taste among painters is the rarest of qualities. His frames are unobtrusive; they aid, they do not aggrandize the picture; the works of this master in design and paint reach us purely and directly.

A few theatrical producers make the scenery a subservient accessory to the dialogue. Most of them apothecize the scenery. With Henry Irving's magnificent Shakespearean productions at the Lyceum Theater clear in the vision memory, their gorgeous and gracious scenery, their effects of surprise and lighting, I ask myself why a scratch performance of "Richard III." at the theater of the London University, many, many years ago, should have left an impression on my memory clearer, more forcible, and more delightful than any of the Lyceum costly productions. The London University performance had no scenery; there were no tricks or trimmings; there was nothing but the music and the depth of Shakespeare spoken by men who loved and understood him. So, you see, when the enthusiast said to me: "Walter Hampden's 'Hamlet' is art—sheer art—and it buries the bogey of scenery," memories were stirred, and I felt a strong desire to see this production.

"Hamlet," I discovered, is being played every Thursday afternoon at the Plymouth Theater, known for this enterprise, as The Shakespeare Playhouse. Mr. Walter Hampden plays "Hamlet" to a moderate audience once a week, in the afternoon, for a few weeks. Mr. Al Jolson plays "Sinbad" every night to a crowded audience for a year or more. Yet "Hamlet" is having a greater influence, almost silently, almost secretly, than "Sinbad." So take heart, little remnant.

Entranced I sat, I confess it, through this performance of "Hamlet," as if it were all new, although I must have seen the play a score of times. It was so intelligent, so simply done, almost conversational, and as the drama unfolded, so old, yet so new, we seemed to be watching the processes of Shakespeare's mind expressing itself without effort in words, magical or majestic, as the occasion required. We suffered with Hamlet, we sympathized with the irresolution of the reflective mind forced into action (the Great War showed numberless cases), we sympathized with him in his poignant interviews with Ophelia and with his mother; in the brief traffic of the stage repentant-unrepentant King Claudius became a reality; Polonius was no longer a buffoon, but a kindly, sentimental old man, struggling to be decent to his young master of whims, irony, and genius; and the first grave-digger brought over the footlights the broad humor of Shakespearean England, just such humor as bubbled out from Tommy's lips in the dire trenches. In a word, this performance was stimulating and impressive because the actors were working together, because not one of them was trying to show his own cleverness; because they were united in their effort to interpret Shakespeare. Therefore I understood what my enthusiastic friend meant when he said, "It's art, sheer art."

And there was something more, something that is the kernel of this acquisition. Not until near the end of the performance did I realize its significance, see its full import. There was no scenery. There was, of course, a back cloth, which contained an architectural feature of two pillars and a kind of terrace; and there was a curtain in the middle distance, which was occasionally drawn. The whole play went through from opening to closing with this simple setting. Think what this means—Shakespeare audited, Shakespeare freed from the bogey of scenery and costly and complicated lighting. Shakespeare played as in his own day when he, the myriad minded, walked on as the Ghost. Once admit this importance of the words, and the unimportance of the accessories, and modern drama will rise and rise until it becomes literature.

The playbill announced a performance of "As You Like It" on the following afternoon. Of course I at-

tended it, and, of course, I found the same spirit pervading it as in "Hamlet." The company played, not as if they were acting, but as if they were enjoying interpreting this love story of life in merry England, merry and philosophical in spite of banishment and the inclemency of weather conditions in the midlands. One change only was made in the scenery. In the Forest of Arden the pillars gave place to trees, gnarled, symbolical trees; they sufficed. And instead of a strident orchestra, during the intervals, there was one harpist, and never did "Sigh No More, Ladies," "What Shall He Have Who Killed the Deer?" and "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind," sound so sweet.

The transition from Plays without Scenery to "pictures without Frames" is easy. Some of the visitors to the "War Paintings by British Artists," at the Anderson Galleries, have asked themselves the reason of the restful air of these pictures. They deal with war, and yet they do not war among themselves. The reason is so obvious that many overlooked it. They had forgotten their Edgar Allan Poe, who hid the purloined letter in the most exposed place in the room. The reason of the restful character of the Orpen war pictures is that they are all framed alike in white frames. The painter insisted upon this. The effect of these negative white frames is that each picture stands alone, making its personal appeal. Our eyes are not distracted by accessories. There is harmony. One picture aids another. The white frames make the less important works look more important and they add to the importance of the more important pictures.

Plays without costly scenery, pictures without costly frames. Economy and efficiency. This should be the foundation of the National Theater and the National Art Gallery of Contemporary Art, and the National Music Hall which may be nearer to achievement than Broadway or the Strand. The idea of focusing on the dialogue, and on the picture is not new. Glotto needed no frames for his wall pictures of Aesop. Shakespeare's contemporaries were content with a sign saying, "This is a house." "This is a tree"—a tribute to the imagination of the audience.

And you will remember that when the stage manager asked Dumas what scenery and properties he would want for a new production, the old man eloquent answered: "I want only four boards and a passion." —Q. R.

## THROUGH VARIOUS NEW YORK SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Little adventures in aquarelle, agreeable episodes in gouache, and more than one poem in pastel, await the visitor at the National Arts Club, where the American Water Color Society offers an exhibition worthy of better appreciation than it can possibly get in this confused and restless season. The element of unexpectedness which gives zest to certain individual discoveries is not so often met in the perennial prize-winners and taken-for-granted names, as in the modest showings of some who are practically strangers. Here, for instance, is "June" (No. 324), the red-haired girl with nasturtiums, whose turquoise eyes and Monna Lisa smile have looked out from canvases of the luxurious Venetians, Titian and Tintoret. This pastel is a portrait by, and of, Agnes Tait. Her handling of the medium in this pastel, a symphony in orange and reds, softly warm and fresh as early summer, gives promise of a talent that from now on will be well known.

Kenneth Hayes Miller, who may have been observed lingering on the outskirts of various independent courses for some seasons past, now has his initial one-man show at Montross. It is full of languid, swarthy figures in sub-tropical scenes, a la Gauguin, together with a few mythological allusions in veiled landscapes of smoldering splendor. Evidently this artist holds the key to some realm on the borderland of fancy where he can wander practically alone, though Arthur B. Davies has been there. Presently we discover this key in a benign, patriarchal portrait of that romantic genius with a child's imagination, Albert Pinkham Ryder. Miller was one of Ryder's few intimates, and their respective works have a mystic something in common, though not the slightest outward resemblance in style. The difference is that Ryder was forever the child, a sort of artist Peter Pan, with whom we always love to associate, because, as Wordsworth says:

Heaven lies about us in our infancy; whereas Miller has matured into a philosopher who, like Arthur B. Davies, paints very human and concrete pictures, despite a fancy for allegorical titles, and even acquits himself with some distinction in a group of drypoint figure studies dealing with womanhood and mother love.

## Western Genes

The all-American group of "Western Genre Paintings" at the Babcock galleries includes two first-rate examples of Charles Russell, the Montana cowboy artist whose work is too seldom seen here, for the paradoxical reason that he is widely known and so highly appreciated in the West that his pictures are for the most part either painted on commission or sold before they have a chance to get into the eastern market. Russell has a poet's feeling for the West that is passing, or has already passed—the frontier types, the Indians, the cayuses, the antelope and the buffalo. He is a landscape lover, too, and paints, not along the main-traveled routes, but in the less explored Northwest—Montana, the Bad Lands of the upper Missouri, and the far Canadian Rockies. Notwithstanding his lack of ac-



Photograph by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

"The Conspiracy," by Wayman Adams

A genial sketch of Charles Burns, J. McClure Hamilton and Joseph Pennell exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition

## THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY EXHIBIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The one hundred and fourteenth annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts is now before the public and all the usual academy prizes have been awarded save the gold medal of the academy itself and the Philadelphia prize which is awarded as a result of the votes of the visiting public for the picture "It likes best." Up to date, therefore, the prize list runs as follows:

Edward T. Stotesbury prize, \$1000, for the picture that is the most important contribution to the success of the exhibition, to Arthur B. Carles for his painting, "Marseillaise." Jennie Seaman prize, a gold medal, for the best landscape in the exhibition, to Charles H. Davis for his "Over the Hills." The Beck gold medal, for the best portrait in oil in the exhibition, to Leslie P. Thompson for his portrait of a girl, in gallery B. The Temple gold medal to Daniel Garber, for the best picture in oil without regard to subject, for his "Orchard Window." The George D. Widener memorial medal, for the most meritorious work in sculpture, to Jess M. Lawson for her "Belgium, 1914." The Walter Lippincott prize of \$300 for the best figure in oil, to Colin Campbell Cooper, for his subject, "Summer." The Mary Smith \$100 prize for the best painting by a Philadelphia woman, awarded to Julie Witt Gross, for the subject, "On the Hill."

From one point of view, the exhibition can be considered to represent a rather high level of achievement of the painters, who are unquestionably the "arrived." On the other hand, it has some curious lacks, since a large group of well-known men are not represented. Hugh H. Breckenridge sent nothing and neither did Tarbell, while Wayman Adams is relegated to a corridor with his twice-told tale in the shape of a rapid-fire sketch of Joseph Pennell, J. McClure Hamilton and Charles Burns depicted as standing in front of the academy itself and supposedly washing its artistic linen, a thing which has become almost a fixed habit with the three art revolutionists.

## The Macdowell Club

The Macdowell Club, which steadily pursues its hospitable and jury-less plan of self-selected group exhibitions of younger artists emerging with distinction from the various movements, has now staged its main event of the season. This is an all-star show numbering among its contributors Robert Henri (father-father of the scheme), George Bellows, Gifford and Reynolds Beal, John Sloan, Leon Kroll, Thalia Millett, and Clarence K. Chatterton. Result, a comfortably spaced and brilliant line encircling the four walls of the gallery, from which anybody can pick two canvases, at least, that would lend unwonted distinction even to the Academy. "Different judgments might hit upon different pictures for this imaginary jury honor, but it is a reasonable surmise that a majority vote would select the superlative pair from these six: Robert Henri's "Juanita in Blue," Leon Kroll's "Weber's Sister," George Bellows' "Portrait of the Artist Lundberg," John Sloan's "Dogtown," Clarence Chatterton's "Village Church," and Thalia Millett's "Spring in Washington."

## GAINSBOROUGH FOR WORCESTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WORCESTER, Massachusetts—One of the most valuable Gainsboroughs in the United States—a landscape—has just been purchased by a sum over \$75,000. It belonged at one time to Joseph Gillot, the pen inventor, of Birmingham, England, and was later sold, in 1872, at Christie's, in whose catalogue it was described as "a man on horseback at a brook, a flock of sheep, and a milkmaid."

## Not a War Show

It is perhaps, too, by reason of this picture securing the Stotesbury prize, and possibly because the chief sculptural prize has gone to Miss Lawson's

"Belgium, 1914," that the public has jumped to the conclusion that the academy exhibition is a "war" exhibition. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, the extraordinary and almost paradoxical thing is that, with the exception of two marines, one a canvas by Waugh and a large magazine-cover effect by Reuterbach, and a few scattering cityscapes, telling belatedly of the "flag-and-parade" period, there is nothing in the galleries that indicates that the war has touched American artists. Bad or good, the marines, landscapes, figure work, portraits, all breathe of peace and the serenity of familiar occupations. And be it remembered, too, that the war that has inspired the two prize winners is not the "American war" in the proper sense, but France's war and Belgium's war. Getting down to the main effect of the exhibition, that it is a kind of mark-time display of canvases by well-known names is forced home on one again and again. Indeed, what can be thought of the "up-to-dateness" of a current showing when Robert Vonoh is given the place of honor in the largest gallery through his sentimental picture that was painted in 1892 and shows a group of engaging ladies in a high-colored orchard, gazing at an engagement ring on the finger of one of them, or, perhaps, it is a wedding ring, but who cares?

But while the committee has rigidly excluded any of the futurist offerings that may have arrived, and most of these have to go to special galleries inaptly modernized, is revealed in the usual strong portrait studies by Luks and Henri, while the exhibition is made notable by two splendid plein-air studies by Daniel Garber, his prize winner and his "Wendings," the one showing his daughter, the other his wife, silhouetted and glorified as it were by the brilliant summer sun. For some years Garber has been experimenting with these figure and sunlight effects, and, as most know who frequent art stores, the study of his little daughter Tanis standing against the sun on a vine-clad porch has now become a classic of color reproduction.

## Delaware Valley School

At the same time, Garber is not neglecting his studies of the famous Delaware Valley and he exhibits another one of his favorite reproductions of the quarry. This time, though, through him and the other members of the Delaware Valley school, the valley is not so conspicuous this year save perhaps in the case of the three very stunning studies of the ever-familiar scenery by E. W. Redfield. As a contrast, Redfield also sent in a very unlovely study of a Pittsburgh suburb. But his real enthusiasms are for the hillsides, the brookside around about Center Bridge in the crystalline winter, and the amethystine springs of this famous locality.

William L. Lathrop, one of the veterans of this school, is curiously represented this time, but Charles Rosen has some glorious things, though he and Morgan Colt are now going to New England for their summer inspiration. And Follinsbee who, in a way, is associated with the group, has taken the city-scapes, those that are in the present exhibition being supreme examples of our best landscape work. This time, too, Robert Spencer, one of the most subtle of the Delaware Valley school, the New Hope section, is represented largely by his genre domestic scenes, wash-day and women gossiping in a courtyard. But there are hosts of good landscapists, not forgetting Davis and the New England group, and when it comes to sentiment, Charles W. Hawthorne in his "Family" supercharges it with saccharine, while George Bellows, in his "Moonlight Ride," gives you folks in oaks who do not look unlike the green and slippery denizens of the vast deep.

The portrait work reaches its highest level in Seyffert's study of Rodney Shays, while Frieske and Childe Hassam pale their ineffectual colors to diaphanous extremes in some very interesting figure studies. The sculpture in general is given over to a small collection of small pieces in which portrait busts are the best, with a comparatively large representation of studies of infants that are most amusing. Of course, Grafly has a portrait bust of an artist friend, this time Childe Hassam; Laesle's bird study is a warlike fighting eagle, entitled "Victory," and John J. Boyle is represented by a group "in memoriam," entitled "Tired Out."

There are also some clever fountain figures by Polasek and others and two very young sculptors, Frank L. Jirouch and Raphael Sabatini, have really done something in portrait work.

## THE CANADIAN SHOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Much of the success of the Canadian War Memorial Exhibition is undoubtedly due to the spirit of broadmindedness shown in the choice of the artists commissioned to paint the pictures. Interest has been much increased by having this great event illustrated from the viewpoint of every school of today. It is good also to notice how well the work has been allotted to the many varying art movements and how wisely each has been chosen to interpret a phase of the war. In this respect the most combative elements in modern painting seem to have found their own in depicting the effects of modern warfare. The whole exhibition has been planned on a scale as comprehensive and complete as the magnitude of the work demanded, and in the architectural room are shown the drawings of a colossal building in which these pictures and decorative panels are to be exhibited, as a great and permanent memorial of the heroic part played by Canada in the world war.

## BRITISH TRUST FUND TO LOAN EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National Loan Collection Trust has recently brought into being a scheme of world-wide interest in the establishment of a national art collections fund, designed to provide a national collection of pictures which will be available for temporary loan to municipal and provincial galleries. The collection will be divided, into groups, and these groups will be lent for periods of three, six, or twelve months, as the case may be. The galleries wishing to borrow a loan group of pictures will address their applications to the National Art Collections Fund, at Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S. W. 1, where the applications will be registered and dealt with according to priority of application. The borrowing galleries will, of course, be asked to defray the expenses of packing, carriage, and insurance against all risks.

Mr. Robert C. Witt, F. R. S. A., a trustee of the National Gallery in London, and an hon. secretary and trustee of the National Art Collections Fund, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave an interesting outline of the scheme, which, he said, was one the trust had had in view for some time, and they were only waiting for some one to take the lead in supplying the nucleus of the pictures.

## The Beginning

"This lead," Mr. Witt said, "was taken by Mr. William Harvey of Leeds, who had inherited from his uncle an interesting collection of 53 pictures, mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. This collection is, however, only the beginning, and the whole scheme will depend for its success on the response that is made to it by picture owners throughout the country. Many houses in England contain large collections of every kind of picture, but these are so crowded, so promiscuously arranged, and in many cases are hung so high that they are really very little appreciated. If every owner would spare a few pictures, not necessarily of the highest value, it would soon bring the National Art Collections Fund up to over a hundred pictures. Already the fund has done something to assist municipal galleries, and it is anxious to extend its activities in this direction. We believe that by organization and publicity the plan of national loans can be increased and made more effective."

"The main object of having a large number of pictures to draw from for loan purposes," Mr. Witt continued, "is that it would make it possible to divide them into groups. For instance, groups of landscapes, portraits, or other subjects. Or again, the groups might be divided according to periods, say Sixteenth, Seventeenth, or Eighteenth Century. The provincial galleries would be encouraged to rehang their own collections in order to make room for a considerable loan group, such as is contemplated, and the number of pictures involved would make it worth while to do this. A catalogue of the national loan collection pictures is in course of preparation, and it is hoped to illustrate every picture."

## Pictures for Overseas

"It is contemplated," Mr. Witt proceeded, "not only lending to galleries within the United Kingdom, but also to those in the British dominions and dependencies. A loan of French pictures to Canada, for example, or Dutch pictures to South Africa could not fail to be appreciated. The desire to see more pictures has been strongly expressed of late by the overseas troops who have passed through London. The requirements, indeed, for overseas, as also for the large number of provincial galleries throughout the United Kingdom, are so great that there is practically no limit to the number of pictures of real interest that could be made use of, especially as it is intended that they shall be in constant circulation from gallery to gallery."

"Much will depend upon the gallery directors themselves. In many cases they will be able to make the occasion of the loan an opportunity for organizing a special exhibition of similar pictures from the neighborhood. It is hoped that many of these works, when seen by their owners in the company of other pictures of the same subject, or date, or school, may well be presented to the trust, for the owners will see how much their pictures gain in interest and effect from their new environment."

In answer to a question, Mr. Witt said the trust would certainly exercise a discretionary right as to what pictures should be accepted for the fund, although, he explained, it was difficult to say how this would be exercised in practice. The standard would not be on a level with a National Gallery standard. At the same time, he pointed out, many pictures, while not of great intrinsic merit, possess an artistic value as part of a group, and for that reason would be worthy of a place in the collection.

Mr. Witt laughed when asked where the pictures would be housed. "We do not anticipate having to house them at all," he said; "the idea is that they shall be constantly in circulation. Already we are being bombarded with more applications for loan collections than we have pictures to go round."

A body of five trustees has been nominated to care for the collections, composed, in the first instance, of Sir Sidney Colvin, representing the National Art Collections Fund; Mr. Robert C. Witt, representing the National Gallery; Mr. Charles Atkin, representing the Metropolitan Galleries; Mr. Lawrence Howard, the curator of the Manchester Corporation Art Galleries; and Mr. T. E. Harvey, M. P., representing Mr. Harvey's family.

## THE DAVIS SHOW AND A LESSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It was perhaps two years ago that there became apparent to the most casual observer, a change in the landscape paintings of Charles H. Davis. Up to that time his perspectives of New England hills and valleys could instantly be recognized from any gallery entrance. Sparkling, clean-cut, they were, and so firm in construction that one knew there was a far side to every hill and a vista of brightest blue beyond every cloud. They were as joyful in color as a May day after rain and as pure in tone as the sound of a silver bell. Each season saw higher attainment, each show new problems solved, until the artist's place as one of the leading American landscapists was secure and undisputed.

Mark then—mark it, O students and little painters—Mr. Davis' own words in explanation of the change.

"For many, many years I have been learning how to paint; now I want to express. All the rest was preparation—technique—just painting. My new pictures won't please the artists so much. But they will mean more to the people."

Just technique—yet they had brought high honors and reputation. Just painting—and we have searched our vocabularies for new words of praise. In those humble, clear-seeing words of the artist was a sermon on art, a sincerity that should seize the attention of any layman, a condemnation of a perverted art education throughout the world that has let a sham of craft stand for that great form of human expression that one calls art, that has shut out the layman as from a mystic shrine with its mumbo-jumbo of technical phrases, and that has fairly drowned sincerity and thought in its tinctured waters.

For those earlier canvases of Davis, true as they are in registration, just as they may be prized, high as they may stand above the works of so many of the contemporary landscape painters, are primarily for the eye and for the admiration. And it is Mr. Davis himself who has had the courage and the bigness to point it out. The new paintings bespeak the moods of the artist's beloved, sturdy, eloquent, beautiful New England; moods eloquent of crisp burnt autumn, saddened by the passing of seasonal color, buoyant with the continuity of life; of winter's shortest days, when nature steadfastly proves her faith; of spring's first wakening breath, that comes before the faded fields have lost the memory of one summer in the hope of another. These paintings are for the heart and the mind.

Painting the handmaiden of art, technique the channel for thought—this is the great and rare lesson of the Davis show at Doll & Richards', in Boston. It is a show, to be sure, regrettably handicapped by overlarge and overornamented gallery frames—but that is an object lesson, too, of what should not be done.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Immediate and wonderful changes are expected as the result of the new rule entered in the statute book of the Royal Academy, by which an age limit is fixed for members. The effect of this will be the creation of a dozen or more vacancies among the Academicians, which will have to be filled from the Associates, and a corresponding call will then be made upon the artists from outside. This must result, not only in a great change in numbers, but in the inevitable inclusion within the Academy ranks of many of the more vigorous and progressive painters of today, who so far have been able to gain but scant recognition on its walls.

The Royal Academy war memorial committee, the Institute of British Architects, and the London Society—a combination of artists and architects—have come together to decide upon some scheme that will not only provide a worthy war memorial but will also supply one of the many much-needed improvements to London. In this connection Mr. Reginald Blomfield, R. A., in a recent interview has said—in pressing the need for a new Charing Cross station and bridge: "Why not, instead of wasting money on temporary expedients, devote it to a permanent improvement, which would have a most beneficial effect on the district concerned and at the same time give the chance of a splendid war memorial. Think what would be accomplished by the development. The present ugly and inadequate station would be replaced by a new and spacious terminus on the other side of the river. The existing confusion at the west end of the Strand, due to the present station, would give place to the wide approaches of a magnificent new bridge."

"In a word, instead of the present dismal, ugly, inconvenient area, we should have a station consonant with its purpose, great open spaces, and a bridge that would worthily commemorate the great war, just as Waterloo Bridge commemorates the historic fight of Waterloo."

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## THE HOME FORUM



A street in Petrograd

## Long Streets Paved With Cobbles

It cannot be said that the first sight of the Russian capital is attractive. The neighborhood of the docks is dreary. Long streets paved with cobblestones, flanked by low houses of wood and plaster, usually painted a nondescript yellow or brown, with here and there a larger building; a gaunt, unlovely population, whose most conspicuous articles of attire are their high boots; quantities of small carts of a primitive build, the shafts held together with an arched yoke, which is sometimes painted and ornamented. The central streets are naturally

somewhat handsomer, but there is hardly anything that can be described as fine and imposing. Even the famous Nevsky Prospekt is disappointing, in spite of its immense length and width. It is an endless street, nearly three miles long from the Admiralty to the convent of St. Alexander Nevsky, and save for one turn at the Znamenskaya Square, absolutely straight.

The view of the town which can be described as impressive, for the huge expanse of water lends a dignity even to the uninteresting buildings along the quays. The bridges are not without grandeur, and the general view of the mighty stream with its shipping, its gigantic masses of timber rafts, and the piles of pseudo-classic architecture produce a momentary impression of a really great world-city.

As for the people in the streets they are a curious collection of types, although less interesting and varied than those one sees in Moscow. A large number are in uniform, for a Russian capital is swarming with officials, and all Russian officials, and a great many other people too, wear uniforms. Officers of the army or the navy, employees of the ministries, clerks of every government department, university students, and even schoolboys, all are in some kind of uniform. Here and there one sees men with small eyes, high cheekbones, and shaven heads barely covered by tiny black velvet caps, attired in long frocks, black or gray, and loose trousers. These are Tartars from the Volga, of whom there are large numbers scattered all over Russia. —Signor Luigi Villari, in "Russia of Today" (1910).

## This That We Call Human History

By very nature it is a labyrinth and chaos, this that we call Human History; an abatis of trees and brushwood, a world-wide jungle, at once growing and dying. Under the green foliage and blossoming fruit-trees of today there lie, rotting slower or faster, the forests of all other years and days. Some have rotted fast, plants of annual growth, and are long since quite gone to inorganic mold; others are like the alga, growths that last a thousand or three thousand years. You will find them in all stages of decay and preservation; down deep to the beginnings of the History of Man. Think where our alphabetic letters came from, where our speech itself came from; the Cooks, the live live, the Masons, we lodge under! You will find fibrous roots of this day's occurrences among the dust of Cadmus and Trismegistus, of Tubalcain and Triptolemus; the tap-roots of them are with Father Adam himself and the cinders of Eve's first fire! At bottom, there is no perfect History; there is none such conceivable.

All past centuries have rotted down, and gone confusedly dull and quiet. Histories are as perfect as the Historian is wise. For the leafy blossoming Present Time springs from the whole Past, remembered and unrememberable, so confusedly as we say:—and truly the Art of History, the grand difference between a Dryadist and a sacred Poet, is very much even this: To distinguish well what does still reach to the surface, and is alive and freudent for us; and what reaches no longer to the surface, but moldered safe underground, never to send forth leaves or fruit for mankind any more; of the former we shall rejoice to hear; to hear of the latter will be an affliction to us, of the latter only Pedants and Bullards, and disastrous malefactors to the world will find good to speak. By wise memory and by wise oblivion; it lies all there! Without oblivion there is no remembrance possible. When both oblivion and memory are wise, when... man is clear, melodious, true, there may come a modern liad as a memorial of the Past; when both are foolish, and... overclouded with confusions, with unavailabilities and discords, there is a "Rushworthian chaos." Let a Dryadist be blamed, beaten with stripes as you will; but let it be with pity, with blame to Fate chiefly. Alas, when sacred Priests are arguing about the "black and white surpluses"; and sacred Poets have long professedly deserted Truth, and gone a wool-gathering after "Ideals" and such like, what can you expect of poor secular Pedants? The labyrinth of History must grow ever darker, more intricate and dismal; vacant cargoes of "Ideals" will arrive yearly, to be cast into the oven; and noble Heroisms of Fact, given up to Dryadism, will be buried in a very disastrous manner!

## The Picture-Gallery of Madrid

"When a Spaniard assures you that the picture-gallery of Madrid is the finest in the world, you may believe him without reserve," wrote John Hay, in "Castilian Days." "He probably does not know what he is talking about. He may never have crossed the Pyrenees. He has no dream of the glories of Dresden, or Florence, or the Louvre. It is even possible that he has not seen the matchless collection he is boasting of. He crowns it with a sweeping superlative simply because it is Spanish. But the statement is nevertheless true."

"The period of the vast increase of Spanish dominion coincided with that of the meridian glory of Italian art. The conquest of Granada was finished as Raphael began to meddle with his father's brushes and pallets, and before his career ended Charles, Burgess of Ghent, was emperor and king. The dominions he governed and transmitted to his son embraced Spain, the Netherlands, Franche-Comté, the Milanese, Naples, and Sicily; that is to say, those regions where art in that age and the next attained its supreme development. He was also lord of the New World, whose inexhaustible mines poured into the lap of Europe a constant stream of gold. Hence came the riches and the leisure necessary to art."

"Charles V., as well as his great contemporary and rival, Francis I., was a magnificent protector of art. He brought from Italy and Antwerp some of the most perfect products. ... He was the friend and patron of Titian. ... These two great kings made a good use of their unbounded opportunities. Spain became illuminated with the glowing canvases of the incomparable Italians. The opening up of the New World beyond the seas, the meteoric career of European and African conquest in which the emperor had won land and glory, had given an awakening shock to the intelligent youth of Spain, and sent them forth in the last avenue of enterprise. This jealousy patriotic race, which had remained locked in by the mountains and the seas for centuries, started suddenly out, seeking adventures over the earth. The mind of Spain seemed suddenly to have brightened and developed like that of her king, who, in his first tourney at Valladolid, wrote with proud sluggishness 'Nondum'—not yet—in his maiden shield, and a few years later in his young maturity adopted the legend of arrogant hope and promise—'Plus Ultra.' There were seen two emigrations of the young men of Spain, eastward and westward. The latter went for gold and material conquest into the American wilds; and the former, led by the sacred love of art, to that land of beauty and wonder, then, now and always, the artistic shrine of all peoples,—Italy.

"A brilliant young army went out from Spain on this new crusade of the beautiful. From the plains of Castile and the hills of Navarre went, among others, Berruguete, Becerra, and the marvelous Navarrete. The luxurious city of Valencia sent Juan de Juanes and Ribalta. Luis de Vargas went out from Seville, and from Cordova, the artist, scholar, and thinker, Paul of Cespedes. The schools of Rome and Venice and Florence were thronged with eager pilgrims, speaking an alien Latin and filled with a childlike wonder and appreciation.

"The emigration was not all in one direction. Many distinguished foreigners came down to Spain, to profit by the new love of art in the Peninsula. It was Philip of Burgundy who carved, with Berruguete, those miracles of skill and patience we admire today in the choir at Toledo. Peter of Champagne painted at Seville the grand altarpiece which so comforted the eyes of Murillo. The wild Greek bedouin,

George Theotocopuli, built the Mozarabic chapel. Moro came from the Low Countries, and the Carducci brothers from Italy, to seek their fortunes in Madrid. ... These emigrations, and the reflux tide of Spanish students from Italy, founded the various schools of Valencia, Toledo, Seville, and Madrid. Madrid soon absorbed the school of Toledo, and the attraction of Seville was too powerful for Valencia. ... There is, therefore, little distinction of schools in Spain. Murillo, the glory of Seville, studied in Madrid, and the mighty Andalusian, Velasquez, performed his enormous life-work in the capital of Castile."

"The gallery of Madrid contains more than two thousand pictures already catalogued,—all of them worth a place. Among these are ten by Raphael, forty-three by Titian, thirty-four by Tintoretto, twenty-five by Paul Veronese. Rubens has the enormous contingent of sixty-four. Of Teniers, whose works are sold for fabulous sums for the square inch, this extraordinary museum possesses no less than sixty finished pictures,—the Louvre considers itself rich with fourteen. So much for a few of the foreigners. Among the Spaniards the three greatest names could alone fill a gallery. There are sixty-five Velasquez, forty-six Murillos, and fifty-eight Riberas. Compare these figures with those of any other gallery in existence, and you will at once recognize the hopeless superiority of this collection. It is not only the greatest collection in the world, but the greatest that can ever be made until this is broken up. "But with all this mass of wealth it is not a complete, nor, properly speaking, a representative museum. You cannot trace upon its walls the slow, groping progress of art toward perfection. It contains few of what the book-lovers call incunabula. Spanish art sprang full-armed from Rome. Juan de Juanes came back from Italy a great artist. The schools of Spain were budded on a full-bearing tree. There is not a Perugino in Madrid. There is nothing Byzantine, no trace of Renaissance; nothing of the patient work of the early Flemings,—the art of Flanders comes blazing in with the full splendor of Rubens and Van Dyck. And even among the masters the representation is most unequal. Among the wilderness of Titians and Tintoretto, you find but two Domenichinos and two Correggios. Even in Spanish art the gallery is far from complete. There is almost nothing of such genuine painters as Zurbarán and Herrera. But, recognizing all this, there is, in this glorious temple, enough to fill the least enthusiastic lover of art with delight and admiration for weeks and months together."

## Rupert Brooke at Malta and Lemnos

"We had a very amusing evening in Malta," he wrote to his mother on March 12. "Our boat got in one afternoon, almost last of the lot. We were allowed ashore from five to midnight. (Dr. Arthur Asquith), Denis and I drove round in a funny little carriage, and looked at the views. It's a very lovely place; very like Verona or any Italian town, but rather cleaner and more Southern. There was a lovely Mediterranean sunset and evening, and the sky was filled with colors. The odd and pleasant thing was the way we kept running into people we knew and hadn't expected to meet. ... There were people in all the other battalions, who had come on by other boats. Then we found 'Cady' (Lionel) Montagu, E. S. M.'s brother, staring at the Cathedral. Then Cherry, who used to be in the Anson with us, a nice chap, and he dined with us; and in, at the end of dinner, came Patrick Shaw-Stewart (of this battalion) with Charles Lister, who was dragged in absolutely at the last moment because he is supposed to know Turkish, and is with the divisional staff. Before dinner, as I was buying buttons in a little shop, I walked George Peel. And after dinner, at a nice little opera, every one I knew seemed to appear, in khaki, all very cheerful and gay. Lots of people who we thought were going to be left behind had been able to get out at the last moment, and pounced on us from behind boxes or out of stalls. The Maltese élite who were there must have been puzzled at the noise."

From Malta they went on to Lemnos; "the loveliest place in the evening sun," he wrote, "softly white, gray, silver-white buildings, some very old, some new, round a great harbor—all very Southern; like an Italian town in silver-point, livable and serene, with a sea and sky of opal and pearl and faint gold around. It was nearer than any place I've ever seen to what a Greek must have witnessed when he sailed into a Greek coast-city."—From "Collected Poems of Rupert Brooke."

## The Grasshopper

Neath arching skies benignly blue,  
Where zigzag fences skirt the lanes,  
One August day I lolled agile  
And watched the myriad aeroplanes.  
I saw them fuel in the grass  
And preen their ere began their flight;  
I heard the little engines whirr.  
And then—ah! 't was a pretty sight!  
From stalk of timothy they sped  
To light upon the jimson weed  
Or circled in the drowsy air  
Above the wheat field's waving mead.  
And some were green and some were brown,  
And some a soft and elfish gray  
As on the air-paths undulant  
They sailed and sailed the hours away.  
Singly, paired, in gauzy flocks,  
They rode upon the summer breeze—  
Mid cheers of fitch and chickadee  
And loudest fiddling in the trees!  
—Richard Wightman.

## East and West

ON THE revolving, rotating sphere called the earth, east and west are, of course, but relative terms. That is, one place may be called east only in relation to another place. From the standpoint of New York, for instance, London is east, whereas from the standpoint of Constantinople or Berlin it is west. So it is with San Francisco, Hong Kong, or any other place that could be named. Through long usage, however, the term east has come to stand generally for the Orient. Thus eastern and western have come to connote states of thought that are markedly different. To speak of Turkey as oriental is to refer to a sense of backwardness and torpor that invariably accompanies a clinging to the belief of life in matter. The pilgrims, on the other hand, setting out for New England, in what was to them the far west, were energetically seeking the broader thought and action of which the west was to them a symbol.

So through the centuries the Orient has come rather generally to signify stultification and the Occident progress; but obviously, slowness and rapidity, conservatism and progress, or any other words that might be used, indicate states of thought and not mere places. Nor are these states of thought in any way limited to particular places. Chicago, for example, is western only in proportion as thought there is awake; it is oriental in proportion as thought there succumbs to the suggestions of sluggishness. The same is true of any other place in either hemisphere. Thus no one can afford to go to sleep congratulating himself that he lives in the glorious west. The instant he ceases to prove through every thought and action that divine intelligence is constantly unfolding he finds himself dwelling in the darkness of the farthest orient imaginable. In fact any person or any community that settles down to mere self-satisfaction has to that extent become oriental rather than occidental. The only true satisfaction lies, not in human self, but in actively expressing the infinite intelligence which is God, divine Principle.

On page 94 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "The eastern empires and nations owe their false government to the misconceptions of Deity there prevalent. Tyranny, intolerance, and bloodshed, wherever found, arise from the belief that the infinite is formed after the pattern of mortal personality, passion, and impulse." The concept of God as anything but the infinite consciousness of good which is the cause for the spiritual man's being conscious, is an idol reared from the testimony of the physical senses and must be replaced by metaphysical understanding. God is not a finite despot, arbitrarily making some creatures alert and some apathetic. The true God is Love, divine Principle, ever requiring spiritual vigor of His infinite manifestation.

The terms east and west may also be used, however, to express the boundlessness of infinity, as in the familiar Psalm: "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom he hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy; and gathered them out of the lands, from the east, and from the west, from the north, and from the south." Since the divine Mind, with its idea, is infinite, it provides infinite freedom or redemption for any state of mortal thought. There is true steadfastness to redeem or take the place of seeming oriental conservatism, just as there is true proving to replace any sense of mere seeking that may be called western. A counterfelt human sense of progress is not genuine unfoldment, any more than a human sense of standing still is true standing for Principle.

Even where the unfoldment of good is most active the mortal mind would try most insidiously to substitute its counterfeit. An open, free way of thinking, the supposititious mortal mind considers an especial prey for its most freakish experiments. Fortunately the thinking which constitutes the idea or expression of divine intelligence is open only to good. Every distortion of the illusory mortal mind has to cease before the irresistible representation of the one Mind. The worst suggestions of mental domination, whether in treatment of sickness, in so-called religion, or in politics, dare not long test themselves out before the thought that is actually western, as this word is here used, in its manifestation of the infinity of Principle. Instead of being a sanctuary for error, the breadth of Mind is simply the infinity of Truth, which could not possibly include or tolerate any element of falsity.

In order to prove that infinity is manifest, the merely eastern sense of thinking has to become western also, and the western likewise eastern. Limitlessly manifest, the eternal Mind must be truly eastern, western, northern, and southern. The one great Life which is God is indivisible. In the last analysis what point of view can there be other than that of this one all-comprehending Spirit? The real man dwells forever in the infinite city or consciousness of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy presents this city beautifully on page 575 of Science and Health: "As the Psalmist saith, 'Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King.' It is indeed a city of the Spirit, fair, royal, and square. Northward, its gates open to the North Star, the Word, the polar magnet of Revelation; eastward, to the star seen by the Wisemen of the Orient, who followed it to the manger of Jesus; southward, to the genial tropics, with the Southern Cross in the skies,—the

Cross of Calvary, which binds human society into solemn union; westward, to the grand realization of the Golden Shore of Love and the Peaceful Sea of Harmony."

The one perfect truth which the so-called mortal mind claims to have divided up into fragments for different localities and states of thought has to be seen in its infinite entirety. Absolutely speaking, true easternness is true westernness. What Mrs. Eddy calls "the grand realization" is all-inclusive. The realization or reality of divine intelligence governing harmoniously its infinite expression, man, constitutes veritable health, harmony, success, unfoldment, western awakeness. This understanding must be as "universal, metaphysically, as God. That there is but one consciousness of right action must be proved in Boston as well as in Petrograd, in Los Angeles as well as in Berlin.

## The Heron's Pool

The pool was far back from the big marshes through which the lazy current of the river wound. It was in one of those secluded nooks that the seeping water finds for itself when it would hide in secret retreats and form a little world of its own. It was bordered by slushy grasses and small willows; its waters spread silently among the bulrushes, lily pads, and thick brush tangles. A few ghostly sycamores and poplars protruded above the undergrowth, and the intricate network of wild grapevines concealed broken stumps that were matted with moss. The placid pool was seldom ruffled, for the dense vegetation protected it from the winds; wandering clouds were mirrored in its limpid depths. Water snakes made silvery trails across it. Shadows of hawks' wings sometimes swept by, and often the splash of a frog sent little rings out over the surface. Opalescent dragon flies hovered among the weeds and small turtles basked in the sunlight along the margins.

The Voices of the Little Things were in this abode of tranquillity,—the gentle sounds that fill nature's sanctuaries with soft music. There were contented songs of feathered visitors, distant cries of crows beyond the tree-tops, faint echoes of a cardinal rejoicing in the deep woods, and the drowsy hum of insects—the myriad little tribes that sing in the unseen aisles of the grasses.

One spring a gray old heron winged his way slowly over the pool, and after a few uncertain turns over the trees, warily settled among the rushes. After stalking about in the labyrinth of weeds along the shallow edge for some time, he took his station on a dead branch that protruded from the water near the shore, and solemnly contemplated his surroundings. ... The peace of windless waters brooded in this quiet haven.—Earl H. Reed.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Second Stage of Armageddon

SOME ONE has insisted that the Syndicalist gospel originated in the Collegia of pagan Rome; indeed, that the workers of Tyre, who built Solomon's temple, and those of the Piræus, who set the Parthenon on the rock that towers over Athens, were organized on a syndicalistic basis. The suggestion is a picturesque one, even if the historical bases are a little less firmly established than they might be. More substantial is the claim that the modern sponsor for the idea was Robert Owen in the Constitution of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union of 1831, and that its descent can be traced, by the purest title, in the organization of the Knights of Labour, and that of the Industrial Workers of the World. All of which is, no doubt, as it were, words and nothing but words to garment makers on strike in New York, or miners threatening to shut down the collieries in England. Nevertheless it is worthy of a wise man's consideration, for it shows the restless endeavor of the human mind to find something better and more satisfying than that which it possesses.

Efforts there have been made, some wise, some most unwise, to remedy matters. Efforts ending in Peasants' Revolts and French Revolutions, or petering out in well-intentioned amiabilities like "Young England." Yet today you have the garment makers of New York striking for the right to redress, and the English miners for the larger life. And this, tens of centuries after the carpenters of Tyre gilded the timbers of the Temple, or the masons of the Piræus squared the stones of the Parthenon. The reason for the failure after all is an exceedingly simple one. The reformers have trusted to their own ever-varying views of what was good for themselves or their neighbors, instead of striving to follow the demands of Principle. Even the tiny minority to whom the Golden Rule has been something more than a pious reflection, has not understood that Principle must be grasped scientifically. What has followed in such circumstances has been inevitable. The ancient and axiomatic proverb known to the builders of Rome, "As many men, so many opinions," has gathered in its harvest of discord and defeat. And the sandals of the Greek builder have been transferred to the feet of Eugene Debs.

What, then, is going to be the attitude of a Christian Twentieth Century towards the eternal question? It must surely be this, that the worker is entitled to a generous proportion of the results of his toil. To a proportion, that is to say, which will provide him with a comfortable home and an absence of daily anxiety on the subject of the hunger line, as well as to a reasonable opportunity for cultivation and amusement. If this is not granted, those who oppose it and refuse it will be forced to account to society for their attitude, for society is weary of seeing law and order disrupted by strikes and revolutions the justice of which it finds itself frequently incapable of questioning. For, be it said, the strike is the most wasteful and clumsy method of settling disputes ever invented, being, as it is, a sort of war and water. Take as an example the recent strike on the London underground railways. For days the workers themselves and the poorer class of salary earners were subjected to considerable hardship, and everybody to unlimited inconvenience, while, all the time, the great officials, at whose decision the strike was hurried, were able to avoid all the hardship and all the inconvenience by the simple use of their motor cars. And, as a result, everybody knows that a rise in wages is commonly followed by a rise in prices which, if it leaves the parties to the quarrel pretty well where they were, leaves the consumer very much in the condition of the flattened gentleman, in a recent cartoon of Mr. Punch's, a gentleman who is likely in the end to be the man most easily converted to socialism.

In short, exactly what every farseeing person saw would come about with the conclusion of the war, unless steps were taken to prevent it, has come or is coming about. The stoppage of the war industries and the return of the soldier has brought about a collapse in the labor market. In Great Britain this is being temporarily met by a tremendous system of relief verging on an expenditure of £1,000,000 a week. Yet so obviously inadequate is this that Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck proposes to bring in a forty-four-hour-a-week bill, as the only way of providing for those out of work. In the United States the story is very similar. One of the ablest labor leaders told a representative of this paper, only a few days ago, that, if something were not done to prevent it, the bread line, by June, would be the longest the country had ever seen.

Talk to the owners; talk to the leaders of the men, and you will not find on either side any delusion as to the seriousness of the situation. And it is all the same whether you carry on such a conversation in London or in Rome, in Paris or in New York. What, in a general and very crazy way, is termed Bolshevism is feeding on the dangers of the situation. The man who, for months past, in the trenches has been reading what was going to be done for him when he came home, has gained, quite possibly, an inflated sense of his own value. But, when he does come home, and learns that even his own old position is not open to him, owing to the slackness of trade, he is likely to become a good listener before the soap box. This is one, and just one, of the factors which make for trouble. At the same time to describe this trouble as Bolshevistic is ridiculous. People are beginning to use the word Bolshevism with the same careless inconsequence with which Mrs. Camp employed the word aggragate, and a similar, though a far more dangerous, confusion is likely to result. There may be, and there very likely are, a number of very real Bolsheviki amongst the eastern European members of the I. W. W., but the Bolshevism of the Clyde might with greater justice be

spelt Syndicalism, and its arms be described not as the machine gun but as the sabot.

Still, even so, the position is a serious one enough. Putting aside all inflammatory factors, labor is out for a complete reconsideration and readjustment of its position. This position was defined as clearly as possible in the statement made, quite recently, in the House of Commons, by the General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Mr. Thomas left, indeed, little to the imagination:—

"The organized workers of Great Britain have made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of the wealth which their labor has produced and produces. The workers of the threefold organization are determined to shorten materially the hours of labor in their respective industries. They are dissatisfied with the system of society which treats their labor power as a mere commodity to be bought, sold and used as though they were machine-like units in the process of wealth production and distribution, and they therefore demand that they shall become real partners in industry, jointly sharing in determining the working conditions and management."

There you have the last word of labor in every civilized country in the world. And labor follows its demand with the question, "What are you going to do about it?" On the statesmanlike quality of the reply, not only of capital but of governments, to that question, may depend the future peace of the world. It is the second stage of Armageddon.

### The President and the League

WHATEVER doubts may disturb the thought of others, in official or non-official life, in his own party or out of it, President Wilson appears to be moved by complete conviction in all of his utterances upon the soundness of the position of the United States with reference to the League of Nations. At this point it may not be amiss to say that members of Congress and others have a perfect right to disagree with the President, and that opponents of the entire proposition and plan for a League of Nations may be influenced by as exalted a regard for the national interest and the world welfare as those who accept the President's statement of the case unquestioningly and enthusiastically. It needs only to be added here that because of the foresight and wisdom he has displayed throughout his public life, because of his comprehensive grasp on world-wide popular needs, aspirations, and demands, and because of the confidence his course has inspired among the leaders of all other nations, friendly or unfriendly to the country which he represents in the Peace Conference, the President's opinion and counsel are certain to carry extraordinary weight in the United States.

The tendency of the American public is to trust Mr. Wilson fully, and this trust has been strengthened by his continued assurance that in the consummation of the covenant which he is prepared to sign in behalf of his country, every cherished tradition, ideal, and right of the United States will be safeguarded. Within the last week, as if in reply to the doubts that have made themselves manifest, not only in speech but in manner, he has asserted and reasserted his firm conviction that in no particular does any provision of the charter of the league conflict with the United States Constitution. He has made it plain, to those inquiring with reference to such points, that he has given his closest attention to all questions having a bearing upon the relation of the league charter to the organic law and traditional ideals of the nation. Moreover, although an acknowledged authority himself on constitutional questions, he has sought and obtained the advice of eminent lawyers with regard to all doubtful or debatable points.

There appears to be some doubt in his mind, not as to intended, but perhaps as to the apparent, conflict with the constitution existing in the provision for the enforcement of territorial decrees. This provision he will seek to have amended, although he does not appear to regard with gravity the objections to the provision as it stands. Concerning the Monroe Doctrine, his view will be the more widely shared by the thoughtful people of the nation as the logic of his position is more generally understood. He is reported as holding that the constitution of the league could not contravene the Monroe Doctrine when it provides for an extension of that doctrine to all the world. If the League of Nations, through the enforcement of its chartered authority, is to create, preserve, and maintain conditions throughout the world which the Monroe Doctrine created, preserves, and maintains for the American continents only, then that doctrine will simply be reinforced by something broader and more effective in its influence and power. This is a rational conclusion.

There is some talk, among certain of the opponents of the President's League of Nations policy, about a protest against what they call a surrender of the country's nationalism to a socialistic dream. The thing here designated as a socialistic dream represents the aspiration which millions of people have cherished through centuries, and never more warmly or more hopefully than during the last four and a half years, that the curse of war might be removed from the earth. Woodrow Wilson is an idealist, it is true, but he is, today, the recognized leader of hundreds of millions of idealists throughout the world, all of whom are praying that the magnificent opportunity now presented for the establishment of a basis of permanent international peace shall not pass unimproved. In the last analysis, the point which those who oppose the President's plan must face is, whether or not the nations which apparently have the power so to determine shall leave unsettled the question of the attempted abolition for all time of war, with its long train of evils. Never before in all the world's history has human sentiment been so well prepared as now for the acceptance of any plan, no matter how crude or incomplete at the start, promising a radical departure from the ancient and barbarous method of settling international disputes. Those who interpose petty objections, who offer arguments supported only by national selfishness, who, out of a liking for contention, or from partisan prejudice, undertake to prevent or seriously postpone the consummation of a covenant that aims to do away with war, are assuming a terrible responsibility.

The people of the United States less than two years

ago, almost with one accord, seconded the declaration of their President that the United States was ready and determined to throw itself, without reservation, into a struggle for the preservation of everything that civilization held dear. No limitation was placed, by President or people, on the cost or sacrifice that might be involved in this decision. The same high impulse that inspired the country then should inspire it now. For it is inconceivable that this nation should find it necessary to sacrifice any essential of its freedom or its traditional independence in order to do its part in the organization of the world on a basis of preserving the peace instead of on a basis of making war. A new era is opening. Into it, confident of its own liberty as it upholds the liberty of the other nations of the world, comes the United States of America, not to destroy the American ideal of government, but to fulfill it.

### Prices and the Business Outlook

ALTHOUGH almost four months have elapsed since the signing of the armistice, business conditions throughout the world are far from normal. In fact, from surface indications, little progress has been made toward readjustment to a peace basis. More has, however, been accomplished in this direction than is generally known. Although the present situation is not at all favorable, and the outlook is not bright, there is little doubt that a great industrial awakening is to be experienced in the future. The time when this awakening will take place will largely depend upon how soon men of affairs will make the necessary sacrifices to bring it about. Orders for all kinds of merchandise and supplies have been accumulating during a period of four and a half years. Besides this accumulation there is the need for reconstruction of the war-ridden portions of Europe. It is easy to be seen, therefore, that there is a tremendous demand, and the producing countries are well able to supply this demand. The great obstacle to the industrial awakening is the continued high prices for commodities. Nearly everything purchasable has attached to it a price very little if any lower than that prevailing before the close of the war. This is particularly true with regard to foodstuffs and other things having a direct bearing on the cost of living. The increases in the cost of food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and sundries, during the war period, as reported by the United States National Industrial Conference Board, amounted to from 50 to 55 per cent. Some estimates are considerably higher. Since the armistice was signed there has been some decline in prices of various articles of food, but in other items of living expense there has been very slight, if any, reduction in prices. It is probably this which mainly accounts for the stubborn resistance which labor is making to any proposed reduction in wages.

There is no doubt that further reductions in commodity prices are coming, and they seem likely to be drastic. Whether the average prices will ever be as low as those prevailing before the war is doubtful. The fact that there is a greater volume of money in circulation in the United States than formerly would seem to indicate that prices will not come all the way down to the pre-war level, for the more money there is in circulation the higher prices go. In some industrial quarters, sincere efforts have been made to encourage a renewal of industrial activity by lowering prices. Steel, cotton, and copper have experienced a considerable decline. Some concessions in the building industry have been noted. A roofing concern advertises that it has reduced its prices practically to the pre-war level. A radiator company announces a cut of 25 per cent in the price of its products. Building materials, however, are still abnormally high, as a general thing, and will have to come down considerably more before there is likely to be a genuine renewal in new construction.

The United States Department of Commerce has taken steps, through the appointment of a committee, to confer with representatives of the basic industries of the country and inquire into conditions. The purpose is to formulate a scale of prices at which the government and other prospective buyers would be justified in making purchases, and at which manufacturers would be willing to sell merchandise. What will come of the undertaking it is hard to forecast, but it is encouraging to know that the government seems disposed to exert its best efforts toward the restoration of business activity.

### Lower California

PERIODICALLY, since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz, the question of the advisability of purchase by the United States of the isolated peninsula known as Lower California has been bruited and widely discussed. In the time of Diaz, Mexico had made such progress, and was making such headway in many fields of activity, that it hardly occurred to anybody as a possibility that the republic could be induced to part with any of its territory. Nor was there any great desire in the United States to tempt Mexico to part with any of it. Recently, because of the seeming inability of the Mexican Government to restore order throughout its immense domain, because of the troubles that have been almost continuous along great stretches of the border, and as a result of an increasing demand in the United States for expansion, growing out of the demobilization of a great army and the consequent need of industrial opportunities, Mexico has been very widely regarded as offering a possible outlet.

Not only has there been renewal of the proposals looking to the purchase of Lower California, but there has been no little talk of the wisdom of buying a slice of Mexico running along the entire border, and even of making a cash offer for the entire State of Sonora. While there is nothing to show that official approaches have been made in any of these particulars, it has been announced semi-officially on the part of Mexico that if made they would receive no consideration. This, however, may not be the case with regard to Lower California, which Mexico could part with at no great loss, but, rather, at a great saving in its general administrative expenditures. It goes without saying that Mexico would be expected freely to consent to parting with the peninsula before the United States would go far with the negotia-

tions. How far the United States may go with the negotiations, now or hereafter, if it is encouraged, may be judged by the fact that, owing to the extent, exposure, and inviting nature of the coastline of Lower California in certain possible contingencies, the Pacific Fleet patrolled the ocean off the peninsula for a considerable time during the progress of the war.

Lower California is thinly peopled, and enormous areas are entirely uninhabited; yet many recent travelers claim that parts of the peninsula are quite as attractive, to those who like a dry or a warm climate, as any of the territory of California, Arizona, or New Mexico. The Japanese were beginning to come into Lower California when the war broke out, and this fact, it may be recalled, aroused much interest and caused no little concern in the United States. Of the entire population of 50,000 in 1915 a large percentage were said to be from the land of Nippon.

The present talk of purchase revives the story that several United States engineering concerns have long had plans prepared for the development of the peninsula in many particulars, industrially, commercially, and socially. Some people go as far as to say that Lower California will some day rival Southern California and Florida as a winter resort.

### Notes and Comments

REPORTS just issued by the United States Department of Labor are to the pleasing effect that many of the breweries in Pennsylvania will be transformed into ice cream manufacturing plants. That is something worth while. The owners of the establishments in question will find that their new industry will be in every way more acceptable to the American people than the old. If now they will only extend the good work by transforming the saloons they control into ice cream "parlors" they will be taking a long step toward rehabilitating the neighborhoods which they have for so long a time degraded and depressed. Other states should observe with keen attention every upward step taken by the Pennsylvania brewers, and make plans to follow their example.

THE Sorbonne, that mother of learning, has opened her doors to the art of the cordon bleu and to the cordon bleu as well. Two lectures have been delivered in the Amphithéâtre Richelieu by a Frenchwoman, an expert on how to make the best of everything out of next to nothing; out of war rations in fact. It is not really so very strange, or incongruous even, that the old Sorbonne should thus bestow august recognition on the culinary art, for in the Thirteenth Century, when Robert de Sorbon opened his college in the Rue Coupe-Gueule, the feeding of poor students was one of his main intentions.

THERE is now in operation in Brooklyn, New York, a trolley car that can be operated solely by the motorman, who supervises and regulates the admission of passengers at a front entrance with the aid of a coin register. The door at which the entrant stands must close before the car can go, and the door will not close until the entrant pays his nickel and passes inside. There you are. At least, there you are, if you are inside. If you are outside while a woman entrant is looking for her purse, which she decides first she has forgotten, then that she hasn't, and then is not certain either way, why, there you aren't.

INFORMATION that a complete factory equipment, consisting of 340,000 pounds of machinery and tools, is about to be shipped to Italy to make steel poles for the transmission of electricity in the reconstruction of Italian industries recalls the enterprise of the American citizen who came before the British War Department, during the Boer War, with a new cartridge belt that he had just invented. "This is very good," said an official of the department, in effect, "but unfortunately we have no plant to manufacture it." "If that is the only objection," replied the American, "it is easily settled. I have brought the plant with me. All I need is a piece of land on which to set it up." And so he went ahead, making a good-sized fortune by his invention and the belief in it that had led him to come prepared to manufacture it in quantity.

Now that a section of the Evangeline country, in Nova Scotia, is to be a park, one wonders what would have happened if Hawthorne, instead of Longfellow, had written the story. Hawthorne, as is known, had it under consideration, and then turned it over to Longfellow. Possibly the result would have been the same, but the fact stands out that none of the characters created by Hawthorne remain in the memory as vividly as does Longfellow's Evangeline.

IF A bill introduced into the United States Congress by a Representative from Texas should be enacted into law, drop letters, after Jan. 1 next, would be at the rate of 1 cent an ounce, with other letters at 2 cents, and, after Jan. 1, 1922, all letters would be carried through the mails of the United States at a uniform rate of 1 cent per half ounce. There will be no serious objection to this reduction if it shall be established, meanwhile, that regard for the national revenues will permit of it. But a more desirable improvement in the postal system of the country would be an assurance by the Post Office Department that letters carrying any rate of postage would reach their destination, as they formerly did, within reasonable time.

WHEN the Bolsheviki ordered foreigners out of Russia, one of the rare exceptions was an Englishman, Mr. W. V. Keeling, who would have been glad enough to have gone with the rest. But Mr. Keeling, who had come to Russia to teach Russian workmen certain new processes in printing, was so good a printer that he was kept in the country, appointed chief lithographer to the committee on public education, as Bolshevism understands it, and has only just escaped. A trade unionist himself, he reaches England in good time to warn both union men and Socialists that whoever supports Bolshevism supports wholesale murder and systematic starvation. And this warning will carry the more weight because Mr. Keeling says that he was as well treated as the conditions in that distressed country would permit.